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MATERIALS SURVEY

APPAREL WOOL

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SURVEY OF APPAREL WOOL

I. PREFACE

This survey was conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at the request of the National Security Resources Board. It is designed to furnish basic information on apparel wool required to the Board in connection with its resources mobilization planning program.

The scope of the survey has been limited to include only the raw material situation. A survey of manufacturing processes, production facilities, industry structure, and the end-use situation has not been considered as part of this project.

Since the United States is dependent upon foreign sources for the greater part of its present consumption requirements, consideration is also given to the raw wool situation in the chief foreign producing and consuming countries.

The section relating to the foreign situation was prepared in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; the rest of the survey was prepared in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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IV. DEFINITIONS

1. Nature of the Commodity. Wool is the hair or fiber of the sheep which is sheared from living sheep (shorn wool) or removed from the pelts of slaughtered sheep (pulled wool). It is one of the oldest of the textile fibers. Since the beginning of recorded history, it has been an important material for the production of wearing apparel. Unlike cotton, which is used extensively for industrial purposes, wool is used principally for clothing, although substantial quantities are also used in the production of blankets, upholstery, and floor coverings. The resilience, wrinkle-resistance, hygroscopic quality, felting property, and low heat conductivity of wool account for its desirability as a textile fiber in the manufacture of such items.

2. Apparel and Carpet Wool. The great variation in the physical characteristics of wool has resulted in a large number of commercial types, commanding widely different prices at any given time. Among these characteristics are fineness or diameter of fiber, length of fiber, uniformity, color, luster, elasticity, strength, suppleness, etc. Wool varies greatly with respect to these qualities not only from one breed of sheep to another, but also from fleece to fleece and from one part to another of the same fleece.

In the markets of the United States, the two general categories, apparel and carpet, take their names from the principal uses to which the fiber is put. Apparel wool is used chiefly for clothing but is used also in the manufacture of blankets, upholstery, drapery fabrics, industrial felts, etc. Such wool is obtained from improved breeds of sheep and is finer and softer than carpet wool. Carpet wools are coarse, harsh, wiry, usually strong and sound, and kinky rather than crimped or waved. Most varieties have a pronounced color defect ranging from deep gray to black or from light fawn to dark brown. Such wools, as the name implies, are used principally in the manufacture of floor coverings. However, they are often used in the manufacture of apparel fabrics when special effects are desired as, for example, in certain kinds of tweeds. There is no established system of grading for carpet wools; they are usually described in terms of the country or locality of origin and sometimes by color.

3. Grading of Apparel Wool. Apparel wool is classified principally on the basis of the fineness or diameter of the fiber (grade) and the length of the fiber (staple). No one classification system is in universal use.,

Two alternative systems of designating fineness or grade of shorn apparel wool are in use in the United States - the blood system and the count system. Originally, the blood grades designated the proportion of merino blood in the sheep which produced the wool. The count numbers originally indicated the number of hanks of yarn of 560 yards each which could be spun from a pound of wool top. Both systems of grade terms, however, have lost their original significance. They are terms now generally known and accepted in the wool industry for the various degrees of fineness in the wool fiber. Table 1 shows the approximate correspondence between grades in the two systems.

In the world wool trade, half blood and finer wools (60s and finer) are known as merinos, and grades below half-blood are referred to as crossbreds. Wools grading 50s to 58s are commonly known as "fine crossbreds," those grading 44s to 48s as "medium crossbreds," and those grading 40s and below as "low crossbreds."

Table 1.- Wool grades according to blood and numerical or count system 1/

Blood system	Count or numerical system
Fine	64s, 70s, 80s
Half-blood (1/2 blood)	60s, 62s
Three-eighths blood (3/8 blood)	56s, 58s
Quarter-blood (1/4 blood)	48s, 50s
Low-quarter blood	46s
Common	44s
Braid	36s, 40s

1/ Several changes have been made in the commercial classification of wool by spinning count since Government grade designations were established in 1933. The main changes were in 1/2 blood wools originally 58s-60s, now 60s-62s; and in 3/8 blood wools previously 56s, now 56s-58s. The count classifications shown here are those now in general use by the trade.

In addition to the general systems described above, various systems for designating fineness of fiber are used locally in wool producing and consuming countries.

The terms used in the blood and count systems refer only to the classification of apparel wool on the basis of diameter or fineness of fiber. In the United States, the terms used for describing market groups for length are "combing" and "clothing." Generally speaking, combing wools are those of sufficient length to be combed, that is, processed on the worsted system. In each grade, the longest wools are the combing wools. As English or Bradford combs require a longer wool than French combs, wools generally must be of sufficient length for combing on Bradford combs to be classified as combing wools. However, those long enough for combing on French combs, but shorter than desired for Bradford combs, are sometimes referred to as "French combing." For the fine and half-blood grades, it is customary to make three divisions - strictly combing, French combing, and clothing. The term "delaine" is frequently used to describe strictly combing fine wools from Delaine Merino sheep raised in the Eastern farm states and the term "staple" for strictly combing fine territory wools. Texas wools are classified according to growth as "12 months," "8 months," and "fall shorn."

In the United States, fineness and length of pulled wools are indicated by letters such as AA, A, and so on down to C super, AA being approximately equivalent to a fine combing shorn wool.

Shorn wools are usually sold with reference to the State, area, or country where produced. For example, domestic shorn wools are usually grouped under three broad descriptions - "fleece," "territory," and "Texas;" however, many subdivisions of these are in regular use.

"Fleece" wools are grown in all of the Eastern and Southern States and as far west as the Dakotas (eastern part), Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma where the sheep grown are chiefly of the mutton breeds. Between 70 and 75 percent of the fleece wools grade three-eighths blood or coarser. Wools grown east of the Mississippi River and in some parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri are light in color and of relatively light shrinkage. These wools are referred to as "bright" fleece wools in the domestic wool trade. In the hilly sections of Southern Ohio, Michigan, and a small part of Western Pennsylvania and Northeastern West Virginia, much of the land, being unsuited for crops, is kept in pasture. In this region, merino sheep are raised extensively, producing a light shrinking, fine delaine wool. Fleece wools grown in the farm areas of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and in parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri are somewhat dark in color and of moderately heavy shrinkage. These wools are referred to as "semi-bright" fleece wools.

"Territory" wools are grown in the far Western States and western sections of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas. Sheep are herded in bands on open ranges. The wool produced is of higher shrinkage than in the fleece wool states. More than 80 percent of the wools grade half-blood or finer. Wools grown in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Oregon are frequently classified separately as wools from those States have peculiarities which distinguish them from wools from other States and regions.

The sheep industry in Texas is carried on in a manner somewhat intermediate between the Western range and Eastern farm systems. Much of the land is fenced. "Texas" wools are mostly fine wools from merino breeds. They are uniform in character and somewhat softer than the territory wools.

4. Units of Measure. All data appearing in this report are in pounds, the unit of measure commonly used in the reporting of wool statistics in the United States. Many of the data published by foreign countries, however, are in metric tons or bales and consequently must be converted whenever compared with United States statistics. Many countries, particularly the major exporting countries, indicate data referring to production and trade in terms of bales. Bale weights are not uniform for all countries and may vary considerably from year to year for the same country.

5. Shrinkage and Yield. Considerable difficulty is encountered in attempting to reduce wool statistics to a comparable basis. These are sometimes expressed on a grease basis, sometimes on a scoured basis, and sometimes on an actual weight basis.

Production data are usually collected and reported on a grease basis. Grease wool - wool as it is shorn or pulled - contains large amounts of grease as well as certain amounts of dirt, sand, burr, or other foreign matter. The clean content or yield of grease wool varies considerably, depending on the fineness, locality of origin or growth, care in handling the sheep and wool, weather conditions, and whether shorn or pulled. The weight of shorn wool left after scouring, for example, will range from nearly 80 percent for some New Zealand coarse wools to as low as 30 percent (and occasionally even less) for a part of the range-grown domestic fine wools from areas where there is considerable dust during part of the year. Approximate average clean yields of domestic and imported wool, shorn and pulled, by grades, are shown in table 2.

Trade statistics are usually collected and reported on an actual weight basis, i.e., combining weights of wools in the grease, washed, and scoured condition. Consumption data are usually reported on a scoured basis.

In order to facilitate the comparison of statistics, most data in this report have been converted to a scoured or clean basis by using such information as is available regarding clean yields.

Table 2.- Approximate average clean yield of domestic and imported apparel wool, shorn and pulled, by grades 1/

Grade	Shorn wool		Pulled wool	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fine (64s & finer)	36	54	58	68
1/2-blood (60s, 62s)	39	57	62	72
3/8-blood (56s, 58s)	48	64	68	78
1/4-blood (50s, 52s)	52	67	72	82
Low 1/4-blood (46s, 48s)	55	70	75	85
Common (44s)	57	68	78	88
Braid (40s & coarser)	58	71	80	90

1/ Percentages adopted by the Bureau of the Census in January 1942 for converting consumption and stock data from grease basis to clean basis. The yield factors shown for domestic wool are somewhat lower than those given in The Domestic Wool Clip, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Adm.

V. THE DOMESTIC WOOL SITUATION

1. The Sheep Enterprise in the United States. In the United States, wool is a joint product, along with lamb and mutton, of the sheep enterprise. The production of sheep for lamb and mutton is the major source of income to sheep growers. The importance of lamb and mutton relative to wool has varied considerably at different stages in the growth of the sheep industry, in different regions, and from year to year

In the early days of the range sheep industry, wool was the principal, and in some areas the exclusive, product of the industry. A somewhat similar situation existed in specialized sheep areas in the native sheep states. Income was largely from the sale of wool. Later, when consumer appreciation of lamb as a meat and a ready market for slaughter lambs developed, the emphasis in sheep raising shifted more to the production of lamb.

There are still limited areas, such as the cut-over timber areas of west central Louisiana, where sheep are kept almost exclusively for wool. Elsewhere, there are considerable differences between areas as to the relative importance of wool and lamb production as sources of income. In those areas where crossbred lambs are raised for the early lamb market, the returns from lamb are much higher in relation to returns from wool than in areas where fine-wool type ewes are kept and ewe lambs are raised for use or for sale as replacements and wether lambs are raised for sale as feeder lambs. In nearly all of the important native sheep states where lambs are sold for slaughter, lamb is more important than wool.

During the years 1935-39, the value of wool production (including the value of pulled wool) averaged 49.8 percent of the total value of sheep and wool production. Since World War II, the wool proportion has declined substantially and in all regions. In 1949, the proportion was only 36.4 percent.

Sheep and wool are grown in all the States, but in three-fourths of them the enterprise is relatively small. The size of individual flocks varies greatly, both for the country as a whole and for different geographical regions. On the majority of farms, the sheep enterprise is relatively small. On most farms a flock of sheep of less than 25 head is a minor item in the total operations of the farm. However, farms with less than 25 sheep comprise 60 percent of all farms with sheep.

In 1948, cash receipts from the sale of sheep, lambs, and wool were less than 2 percent of total cash receipts from all agricultural products. Although small in the over-all picture, the sheep industry is of considerable importance in a number of States, and is among the major agricultural enterprises in some States. The 11 Western States 1/ and Texas had only 17 percent of all farms with sheep in 1945, but had 67 percent of the sheep and produced 70 percent of the shorn wool that year. The average number of pounds of wool per ranch (or farm) shorn in these States in 1944 was 3,100; for the rest of the country the average was 250 pounds. It is largely in this group of States, the so-called western sheep States, that the sheep industry, including wool production, is important both from the standpoint of the agricultural economy as a whole and the operations of many individuals. In these States sheep utilize much of the feed and forage resources that otherwise would not be put to as good economic use. Eight of these States, together with South Dakota, furnish practically all of the lambs that go to feed lots each year.

In addition to furnishing most of the feeder lambs produced, the Western States also furnish large numbers of breeding stock each year for use in other sections of the country.

1/ Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

2. Domestic Wool Production.

2a. Production Trends. Practically all of the wool produced in the United States is apparel wool. Domestic production increased from about 185 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1936 to a record high of about 200 million pounds in 1942 (table 3). Production in 1951 is now estimated at about 107 million pounds, about the same as in 1950, but about 46 percent below the quantity produced in 1942.

2b. Shorn and Pulled Wool. Most of the wool produced in the United States is shorn wool (wool sheared from living sheep). In 1951, roughly 84 percent of the total on a scoured basis consisted of such wool, the other 16 percent being pulled wool (wool removed from the pelts of slaughtered sheep). Production of both is widely distributed over the United States. Some shorn wool is produced in every State (table 4). In 1951, production by States ranged from 12 thousand pounds, grease basis, in Florida to almost 49 million pounds in Texas. The ten largest wool-producing States that year, listed in order, were Texas, Wyoming, California, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Ohio, and South Dakota. Production of these ten States made up 70 percent of the total.

Pulled wool is produced mainly in large slaughtering and meat-packing plants, but considerable quantities are produced in independent wool pulleries located in various parts of the country. The six leading States in 1951 in order of the volume of wool pulled, were Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, Colorado, and Utah.

2c. Seasonality of Domestic Wool Production. The domestic apparel wool industry is distinctly seasonal from the standpoint of domestic production of shorn wool. The domestic clip is largely shorn during the months from February through July, but the bulk of it is done in April, May, and June.

Pulled wool production is heaviest during the winter and early spring months, partly because of the heavier slaughter and partly because of the age of the sheep slaughtered and the heavier fleeces during those months. However, pulled wool is produced in greater or lesser volume in every month of the year.

Data on receipts of domestic wool at Boston indicate that for the ten years 1930-39 about 62 percent of the total was received during June, July, and August (table 5).

2d. Grade Distribution of Domestic Wool Production. The Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, has estimated that about 58.7 percent, scoured basis, of domestic wool production in 1946 consisted of fine and half-blood wool (table 6). These estimates are the result of an analysis of Commodity Credit Corporation purchases for that year. The resulting percentage distribution of wool purchases by grade is probably a fairly reliable estimate of the breakdown of that year's production by grade, since CCC purchased practically all the domestic wool which was produced during that year. Since changes in sheep numbers since 1946 have been at about the same rate in the various areas, the data for 1946 are believed to be fairly representative of the grade distribution of current production. The results of this study are the basis for the grade distribution estimates of domestic production for 1935-51 shown in table 7.

2e. Marketing Practices in the United States. A majority of the growers usually sell their wool at or soon after shearing time. However, the time of selling varies considerably from year to year. In all years some, and in some years a large proportion,of the wool is sold by contract well in advance of shearing, usually during December, January, and February. On the other hand, in all years some, and in some years a large proportion, of the clip is consigned by producers to dealers or to growers' cooperative organizations. Consigned wool may not be sold for several months or for one or more years. The volume of contracting prior to shearing by dealers and manufacturers and the volume of consigning by growers depend upon anticipations as to price trends in the wool markets.

Marketing practices vary considerably in different parts of the country due largely to differences in size and uniformity of the individual clips. In the Territory States, where the clips run large, most of the wool is bought at the ranch by resident agents or travelling buyers for Boston dealers or consigned to cooperative marketing agencies. In the fleece-wool states, where most of the clips are small, the greater part of the wool is bought on the farm by country dealers who accumulate wool on their own account or buy on commission for Boston dealers. Some fleece wool is also consigned to cooperative marketing agencies. In Texas, most of the wool usually is shipped to warehouses for sale; however, in some years, many buyers purchase direct from producers at the ranch.

Some wool is bought direct from growers or country dealers by top-makers' and manufacturers' representatives. The greater part of such direct buying takes place in Texas because of the uniformity of Texas wool, the concentration of production within limited areas, and the convenience of inspection of wool assembled at well-organized warehouses. Considerable direct buying also takes place in the fleece wool States.

Pulled wool usually is sold direct to consumers by the large packers through their Boston offices. Smaller pulleries sell direct from their plants through salesmen or by sample and correspondence while others sell through agents in Boston.

During 1943-46, however, practically the entire domestic production was marketed through the CCC.

Domestic and imported apparel wool is concentrated in central markets, particularly Boston, where it is stored in relatively uniform lots until needed by consumers. Most of the wool requirements of manufacturers, particularly the worsted mills, are purchased in the grease. However, sizeable quantities of clothing and off wools are bought in the scoured state, particularly by woolen mills.

3. United States Foreign Trade in Raw Wool.

3a. Imports. On the average over a period of years, substantially more apparel wool is consumed in the United States than is produced (table 8). Average annual imports for consumption during 1935-39 were 56 million pounds, clean basis, equivalent to 20 percent of the average annual quantity of apparel wool consumed during those years. The quantity of wool imported during that period ranged between a high of 94 million pounds in 1937 and a low of 21 million pounds in 1938. These imports entered into consumption each year about as imported.

During the war years, however, a large stockpile of foreign wool was built up and maintained in the United States. In 1941, the Defense Supplies Corporation arranged to purchase for stockpiling from the British Government a sizeable quantity of Australian wool stored in the United States. Later, a small quantity of Uruguayan wool was purchased, and small quantities of New Zealand, and South African wool were obtained in exchange for Australian. The Defense Supplies Corporation disposed of these holdings during 1944 and 1945. The British-owned wools stored in the United States were re-exported between VE-Day and July 1947.

Imports for immediate consumption increased greatly during the war years, due to the increased consumption requirements resulting from military requirements of wool goods. Also, a large part of domestic production accumulated in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation since support prices for domestic wools were somewhat higher than duty-paid prices of comparable foreign wools.

Imports for consumption reached a peak in 1946, but declined from 1947 through 1949. The decline resulted from the declining rate of consumption during that period and the increased use of domestic wool, even though domestic production continued the decline which had begun in 1943. The bulk of CCC holdings were sold during this period as prices of imported wools advanced to levels above Commodity Credit Corporation selling prices.

Nearly all of the apparel wool imported into the United States comes from the five chief surplus-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere--Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Uruguay. Most of the fine and half-blood wool comes from Australia and the Union of South Africa, while the coarser wools come from New Zealand and the two South American countries (table 9).

3b. Exports. Exports of domestic wool always have been small relative to domestic production and imports. Prior to World War II, exports of domestic wools averaged less than one-half million pounds, scoured basis, per year. The small prewar exports of domestic wools consisted in part of shipments to Canada and in part of special sorts, predominantly of Ohio Delaines shipped to western Europe. These Delaines have been in demand in limited quantities irrespective of price by a few manufacturers in western Europe for use in blends for superwarp yarns because of their strength.

During the years 1943 to 1946, however, considerable amounts were shipped to the United Kingdom and Canada and, in 1945-47, largely for relief purposes, to western European countries. Some CCC wool was exported during 1948-50 under the ECA program.

4. Mill Consumption of Apparel Wool in the United States. Consumption of apparel wool by domestic mills averaged 281 million pounds, scoured basis, per year, during 1935-39 (table 10). The quantity of wool consumed declined from 319 million pounds in 1935 to a low of 220 million pounds in 1938. Thereafter, consumption increased, reaching a wartime peak of 603 million pounds in 1943. During the war years, 1941-45, consumption averaged 569 million pounds per year, of which it is estimated 54 percent was used to meet military orders for wool goods. Consumption in 1946, 610 million pounds, was a new record; however, consumption declined during each successive year during the following 3 years to a low of 339 million pounds in 1949. Consumption increased 29 percent during 1950 but declined 14 percent the following year.

On a per capita basis, mill consumption averaged 2.17 pounds during 1935-39. Despite the restrictions on civilian consumption during the war years, civilian consumption is estimated to have averaged 2.0 pounds per person during 1941-45. With the ending of hostilities in 1945, military orders were practically discontinued; however, only a temporary decline in mill activity and wool consumption took place as mills shifted from the production of military to the production of civilian goods. Per capita consumption reached a new record level of 4.29 pounds in 1946 and declined only moderately in 1947 and 1948. For the three years 1946-48, per capita consumption greatly exceeded that for any other 3-year period on record. The increase reflected the high level of consumer income, the building up of inventories which had been reduced during the war years, and the requirements of the demobilized military forces. Per capita consumption declined to 2.26 pounds in 1949, increased to 2.86 pounds in 1950, and declined to 2.43 pounds in 1951.

Some indications of the proportion of total mill consumption represented by the major grade groupings can be obtained from the data shown in tables 11 and 12. Unfortunately, the data for 1935-41 are preliminary since only revised totals are available for those years. Also, the grade groupings for this period are not comparable with those of later years.

5. Stocks of Apparel Wool in the United States. Stocks of apparel wool held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States on April 1, 1935-39, averaged 109 million pounds, scoured basis (tables 14 and 15). Holdings relative to the rate of mill consumption averaged about 21 weeks of consumption; however, the ratio ranged between a low of 16 weeks on April 1, 1937, and a high of 40 weeks a year later. The wide variation in the ratio was due, for the most part, to the extreme variation in the rate of consumption during that period.

Early in 1941 stocks totaled 115 million pounds, all of which were private holdings. This was equivalent to 13 weeks of consumption at the then current rate.

In 1940, as a precautionary measure against the possible loss of access to supplies of foreign wool, the United States arranged with the British Government for the storage of a sizable reserve of British-owned wool in the United States. Such a stockpile was started early in 1941. Late in 1941, the Defense Supplies Corporation arranged to purchase from the British Government a substantial quantity of Australian wool in this stockpile. Later, small quantities of Uruguayan, South African, and New Zealand wool were added to the DSC stockpile. Holdings of the Defense Supplies Corporation reached a peak of 183 million pounds at the beginning of 1944. These holdings were sold at public auction during 1944 and 1945, except for a small quantity sold to Treasury Procurement and shipped to Europe during the last half of 1945.

The British began moving their holdings out of the United States shortly after VE-Day. The last of this wool was shipped out during July 1947.

In addition to the stockpile wools, a sizable quantity of domestic wool accumulated through the Commodity Credit Corporation price-support program, which was made effective April 25, 1943, for domestic wool growers. As a result of the relation between CCC support and selling prices for domestic wools and duty-paid prices of comparable foreign wools, considerable domestic wool accumulated as CCC stocks, even though mill consumption of apparel wool was more than double the rate of domestic production. The accumulation reached a peak of 230 million pounds on October 1, 1946.

With the reopening of the British Empire auctions in September 1946, wool prices rose rapidly. During 1947, duty-paid prices of most fine imported wools advanced to levels above CCC selling prices. By early 1950, both CCC purchase prices and selling prices for all domestic wools were considerably lower than duty-paid prices of comparable foreign wools. By late 1950, the CCC had disposed of its holdings, except for a very small quantity held for experimental purposes.

On April 1, 1946, stocks of apparel wool held by the United States Government, dealers, and manufacturers amounted to 421.4 million pounds. This was equivalent to almost 37 weeks of consumption at the then current high rate. By April 1, 1951, however, holdings had been reduced to 130 million pounds or 17 weeks of consumption, as a result of the liquidation of CCC holdings and a reduction of 42 percent in trade holdings.

VI. THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

World consumption of wool reached an all-time high in 1950 of about 2,600 million pounds, clean basis, of which about 2,200 million pounds were apparel wool. This was the fifth successive year during which consumption exceeded production. The excess of consumption over production during these three years was made possible by the large wartime accumulation of wool. By the end of 1950, however, practically all of the wartime accumulation had been disposed of and trade stocks had been reduced to a low level (table 16).

Use of other materials such as noils, waste, broken tops, recovered and re-used wool, man-made fibers, cotton, hair, and silk by the wool textile industry of the world increased considerably during 1951. This substitution permitted woolen and worsted mills to maintain output at only about 15 percent below 1950 even though raw wool consumption was down about 20 percent.

The world supply of wool for the current (1951-52) season is about the same as during the 1950-51 season. The smaller carry-over in consuming countries just about offset the larger carry-over in the major exporting countries and a slight increase in world production. Production is tentatively estimated at 4,070 million pounds, grease basis. The clean equivalent of this estimate is about 2,270 million pounds, of which about 1,800 million pounds are apparel wool.

Total stocks at the beginning of the season were down somewhat from a year earlier. The reduction may have been as much as 200 million pounds, clean basis. Carry-over in the major exporting countries, particularly in Argentina and New Zealand, was somewhat larger than at the end of the previous season. The larger carry-over in New Zealand reflects the suspension of auctions in that country owing to the dock workers' strike. The total increase in carry-over in the major exporting countries may have been as much as 100-115 million pounds, clean basis. Joint Organization (United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) holdings were reduced from about 84 million pounds, clean basis, at the beginning of the 1950-51 season to about 4 million pounds at the end of that season. The remaining 4 million pounds were sold at the July auctions.

1. World Stocks of Raw Wool. With the exception of the abnormal conditions at the end of World War I, carry-over stocks of unsold wool in the major exporting countries during the interwar years were small relative to production. Such limited information as is available, however, indicates that stocks of raw wool in the consuming countries varied considerably from year to year. The average world carry-over of raw wool for the years 1934-39 was about 1.8 billion pounds, grease basis.

At the end of World War II, world stocks of wool were the largest on record and amounted to about 5 billion pounds, grease basis. This was about three times the 1934-38 average and about 60 percent larger than estimated world production of apparel wool in 1950. These stocks accumulated as a result of the reduced wartime consumption of wool in continental Europe and Japan which, in prewar years, had consumed about two-fifths of the world's wool production or about 75 percent of the wool entering international trade. The reduction in consumption in these countries was only partially offset by the increased consumption in North America.

The greater part of these surplus wools were British Empire wools owned by the British Government. Early in the war, the British Government entered into an agreement with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to buy their entire exportable surplus of wool for the war period and one clip year thereafter. Similar arrangements were later made with regard to the South African production. Large stocks also accumulated in South America, particularly in Argentina.

Commercial stocks of wool in the United States at the end of World War II were considerably larger than prewar; however, the stock-consumption ratio was about the same as prewar. In addition to these commercial stocks, a sizeable quantity of domestic wool accumulated in the hands of the United States Government under its price-support program for domestic wool growers.

Under this program, which began in April 1943, practically all domestic wool was bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation. As CCC selling prices were considerably higher than duty-paid prices of foreign wool, most of the domestic production accumulated in Government hands.

During the first postwar season (1945-46) stocks owned by the British Government were reduced from 3.2 to 2.0 billion pounds. At the same time, stocks in Argentina and Uruguay were reduced from 338 million pounds to 245 million pounds. Only a small part of this reduction entered into consumption during this season, however. The large shipments in 1945-46 reflected, in part, the rebuilding of stocks in trade channels in continental Europe.

In the United States, stocks of wool continued to increase during 1945-46 despite a record peacetime rate of mill consumption. Excluding stocks stored for the British Government, stocks of apparel wool in the United States of 931 million pounds, grease basis, on July 1, 1946, were 168 million pounds larger than a year earlier and were three times as large as the average for July 1 during 1934-38. Mills and dealers held 432 million pounds, of which 319 million pounds were foreign wool. Although CCC selling prices for domestic wool had been reduced in November 1945 and again in February 1946 to bring them more in line with prices of imported wool, CCC holdings continued to increase. On July 1, 1946, CCC holdings totaled 499 million pounds.

The high rate of world consumption of wool following World War II -- between 15 and 20 percent in excess of current production -- has resulted in the disposal of the large wartime accumulation. The last of the CCC holdings were disposed of in 1950 and the last of the wools owned by the Joint Organization were sold in 1951. Practically all of the wool consumed during the 1950-51 season was current clip wool.

2. World Production of Wool. Production of apparel wool is concentrated very largely in five Southern Hemisphere countries -- Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay. These countries account for approximately 80 percent of the total production of apparel wool and for more than 90 percent of the apparel wool entering international trade (table 17).

Practically all of the wool produced in the United States and about 70 percent of the production of continental Europe and the United Kingdom is of the apparel type; however, most of the wool produced in these areas is consumed domestically and does not enter world trade as raw wool. The rest of the world, except for a few areas in Asia and South America, produces mostly coarse or carpet wools.

World production of apparel wool is relatively stable, with year-to-year fluctuations depending to a large extent on weather and feed conditions. In Australia, the Union of South Africa, and Argentina especially, sheep raising and production of wool are particularly susceptible to drought and other extreme weather conditions.

In recent years the world output of apparel wool has fluctuated around 3 billion pounds, grease basis, (1.8 billion pounds, clean basis) with a high of nearly 3.4 billion pounds in 1941 and a low of 2.9 billion pounds in 1946 (table 18).

World production of wool, apparel and carpet combined, averaged about 3.7 billion pounds annually during 1934-38 and increased thereafter until 1941 when a record output of 4.2 billion pounds was reached. At the wartime peak, world production surpassed the 1934-38 average by about 15 percent. Most of the increase was in countries which normally export 80 to 90 percent of their production.

After 1941 world production turned downward and by 1945 it had declined to about the prewar level. The production of 1,133 million pounds in Australia and the Union of South Africa in 1945-46 was 20 percent below the 1941 peak and 8 percent smaller than the 1934-38 average. Australia and the Union of South Africa produce most of the world's export supply of fine-grade apparel wools. In New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay, which produce mostly medium grades of apparel wool, production had been maintained close to the wartime peak. The 1945-46 production in these countries, estimated at 1,007 million pounds, was about a fourth larger than the 1934-38 average. Production in Europe of 430 million pounds in 1945 was about 17 percent smaller than prewar.

The most significant change in the wool production picture has been the sharp reduction in output in the United States, which was down to about 254 million pounds, grease basis, in 1950, from the wartime average of 428 million pounds and the record high of 455 million pounds of 1942. Production in continental Europe and the United Kingdom has gradually increased and by 1950 it was slightly above the World War II average and only about 4 percent below the 1936-40 average (table 29).

In 1950, production in the five major Southern Hemisphere producing countries, with the exception of the Union of South Africa, was considerably above the prewar average and was above the wartime average in Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay (table 28).

World production of apparel wool has increased each year since the postwar low was reached in 1947. If weather and feed conditions are favorable, further slight increases in production are likely during the next few years. However, most areas of the world where sheep are raised, particularly the major Southern Hemisphere countries, are adequately stocked, and increases, even under favorable conditions, are likely to be small.

3. World Consumption of Wool. World consumption of wool in 1934-38 was estimated at about 2 billion pounds a year, clean basis. This was made up of approximately 1.6 billion pounds of apparel wool and about 0.4 billion pounds of carpet wool. The Northern Hemisphere -- United States, United Kingdom, continental Europe, and Japan -- accounted for about 90 percent of the total (tables 19 and 20).

Consumption patterns changed greatly during World War II as continental Europe and Japan were separated from Southern Hemisphere supplies. Consumption in the United States and the United Kingdom increased greatly. Consumption in the Southern Hemisphere countries also increased.

Since the war, world consumption has been substantially higher than prewar consumption and current production: the excess of consumption over current production has fluctuated between 200 and 400 million pounds, clean basis, a year.

By 1949, new consumption patterns had developed. Features of the new patterns include the much higher rate of consumption in the United States and Italy and the trend toward self-sufficiency in woolen textiles in some of the smaller European consuming countries, particularly Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. **Probably the most significant change in both trade and consumption patterns has been the increase over prewar of more than 230 percent in consumption in the five major surplus-producing countries.**

4. World Trade in Raw Wool. During 1934-38 about two-thirds of the world's production of apparel wool moved in international trade. With the exception of the United States and the Soviet Union, the principal consuming countries imported 80 to 90 percent of their wool requirements and the principal producing countries exported 80 to 90 percent of their production. The United Kingdom imported an average of nearly 600 million pounds, actual weight, of apparel wool annually during 1934-38, almost a third of world imports. Continental Europe took over 1 billion pounds annually. Only about 4 percent of the total was taken by the United States (tables 21-27).

During the war annual imports into the United States were several times as large as those of prewar, but shipments to continental Europe were practically zero. Exports from the five Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries were only about three-fourths as large as in the 1934-38 period.

International trade in raw wool increased sharply in 1945-46 as trade with continental Europe was resumed. The excess of exports over current production after the war was made possible by the wartime accumulation.

Neither Germany nor Japan has regained its prewar importance as an importer. The most significant change in the trade picture, however, has been the increased dependence of the United States on foreign sources of supply. A higher level of consumption and a lower level of domestic production have made the United States second in importance only to the United Kingdom as an importing Nation.

Trade during 1950-51 was on a lower level than during the preceding postwar years. Practically all of the wartime accumulation had already been disposed of.

VII. WORLD WAR II CONTROLS AND EXPERIENCES

1. Controls prior to Pearl Harbor. On September 26, 1939, the Interdepartmental Wool Committee recommended the establishment of a Government agency to purchase wool in bulk in order to lessen pressure on prices, but this agency was never established. On June 4, 1940, the Army announced large contracts for woolen blankets and cloth. These contracts, under the Buy American Act of 1933, were to be filled with wool of domestic origin. However, as domestic wool supplies were apparently insufficient to complete the order, this provision was modified some 6 months later. In March 1941, the program was again modified when the War Department began paying price premiums on wool textiles made from domestic wool. The purpose was to encourage production of domestic wool.

Meanwhile, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, concerned over possible shortages, on August 15, 1940, presented a plan to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whereby that agency would lend $7,000,000 for moving 250 million pounds of wool from Australia to the United States. On December 9, 1940, the United States and Great Britain concluded an emergency wool stockpile agreement based upon this plan. The wool was to be stored in the United States but was to remain under British ownership. The Office of Production Management recommended on July 23, 1941, that this stockpile be increased to 1 billion pounds and shortly thereafter it recommended that the wool already in the stockpile be purchased. On October 18, 1941, the Defense Supplies Corporation announced that 176 million pounds of such wool had been purchased.

Thus, prior to December 7, 1941, the main concern of the Government in regard to wool had been to encourage its production in the United States and to establish a stockpile of Australian wool in this country.

2. Controls from Pearl Harbor to the Cessation of Hostilities.

2a. Stockpiles. The United States and Great Britain signed new stockpiling agreements on March 24, 1942, by which the United States was to buy the wool covered by the agreement of December 10, 1940, and was to store British-owned South African wools in the United States. On July 7, 1942, the agreement under which the United States was to buy the Australian wool was changed to permit the British Government to ship to and store in the United States, for its own account, Australian and New Zealand wool. The United States was to be permitted to buy such quantities of this wool as were necessary to meet its strategic needs. These arrangements were later consolidated with no basic changes.

The War Production Board recommended in December 1943 that U. S.-owned foreign wool stocks be liquidated and early in 1944, these stocks were offered for sale. The last of the stockpile was disposed of for Lend-Lease purposes in the spring of 1945. After VE-Day the British began to move their stocks out of this country, both because storage charges were lower abroad and because there was strong opposition to the sale of such stockpiled wool in the United States. All of these stocks were sold abroad, except for a small quantity of wool which was exchanged for a like value of United States owned wool and some 5 million pounds of damaged wool sold at Boston during the war.

The United States also owned and subsequently disposed of smaller amounts of Uruguayan, South African, and Icelandic wools during this period. The United States domestic wools owned by the Government were acquired as a result of a price-support program rather than as a stockpiling program.

2b. Price Supports. As price-support programs were discussed in a previous section of this report, it is sufficient to note here that the Commodity Credit Corporation program, beginning on April 25, 1943, for supporting domestic wool prices, resulted in the accumulation of considerable stocks during the war and immediate postwar periods. The accumulation, which occurred because domestic support prices were higher than duty-paid prices of comparable wool, served in one sense as a reserve stockpile.

The only War Food Order applying to wool during World War II, issued as Food Distribution Order (later War Food Order) No. 50, on April 25, 1943, was related to the price-support program, although price support was not its major purpose. The order provided, briefly, that, with minor exceptions, all wool sold after that date must be sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. It continued in effect with minor modifications until August 29, 1945.

2c. Price Control of Raw Wool. The Commodity Credit Corporation support prices at which wool was purchased were based on ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration. Prices of wool had risen rapidly in the period from the outbreak of war in Europe to Pearl Harbor. Thus, on December 8, 1941, the Office of Price Administration announced it would impose maximum prices on wool at the December 6 price level, and, on December 17, the OPA issued its Price Schedule 58. Prices were frozen by this regulation at the seller's highest price between October 1 and December 6, 1941. The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, approved January 30, 1942, extended the period for freezing to December 15, 1941, which resulted in an increase in the ceilings.

The OPA issued Maximum Price Regulation 106, covering domestic shorn wool, on February 23, 1942. This resulted in a further increase in the farm price. Price Schedule 58 was further superseded on March 27, when OPA issued Revised Price Schedule 58, establishing maximum prices for domestic pulled wool, domestic scoured shorn wools, all imported wools, wool tops and noils, and wool yarns. Again, the maximum prices were somewhat higher than those under previous regulations.

Between 1942 and 1946 the regulations governing wool prices were modified in various respects without, however, changing the maximum prices for raw wool in any important particular. Between July 1 and July 25, 1946, all price controls were ineffective but with Presidential approval of a Price Control Extension Act they were restored on the latter date. On September 1, 1946, when the Secretary of Agriculture did not certify that domestic wool was in short supply, price ceilings were removed by OPA. All remaining price ceilings on wool were removed with other price controls by order of the President on November 9, 1946.

As the Commodity Credit Corporation bought domestic wool from 1943 to 1945 at prices that were higher than prices for similar imported wool on a comparable basis, the effects of price regulations imposed by the Office of

Price Administration were more apparent on foreign than on domestic wool. During certain periods, shortages of particular grades of foreign wools might well have led to higher prices had not the OPA regulations been in effect. It should also be noted that nearly all woolen textiles were under price control during the war. Thus any analysis of the effects of price control on raw wool would require consideration of the effect of the control of textile prices upon raw material prices.

2d. Priorities and Similar Controls. War Food Order 50, discussed previously because of its relation to the price-support program, was the major device used during the war to maintain Government control of domestic raw wool. The purpose of the order, which was effective from April 25, 1943 to August 29, 1945, was to make wool available to the Government for military and civilian purposes, by requiring that substantially all domestic wool be sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The effect of the order was to create a rather large stockpile of domestic wool. This stockpile was of some concern to the Government and growers at the end of the war but it has since been dispersed.

Importations of foreign wool into the United States were controlled by the War Production Board. As mentioned previously, some wool was bought by the United States for stockpiling, while some remained in British ownership.

The War Production Board also controlled the use of wool. It severely limited production of civilian fabrics and restricted the design of wool apparel through the issuance of various regulations, including Priority Regulation No. 1, issued December 24, 1941, and the Wool Conservation Order, M-73, issued January 3, 1942. The quotas imposed on production of civilian fabrics were greatly eased in 1944. Actually, the control of mill consumption of apparel wool was the chief government action taken on wool during the war as it constituted the core of the control program. Generally speaking, these controls achieved their objectives. But if the United States had not been able to import large quantities of foreign wool, the outcome would have been more doubtful as the controls would have been subject to much greater strain.

3. Controls and Experiences in Other Countries.

3a. British Empire. Shortly after the outbreak of World War II in Europe, the British Minister of Supply requisitioned the wool clip of Great Britain, a practice continued throughout the war years. Each grower sold his wool through a designated qualified merchant at a price fixed in accordance with national policy. The fixed price was adjusted each year until 1942, at which time it was between 85 and 120 percent higher, varying for different types, than the prewar price. The 1942 price was maintained for the rest of the war. However, production of wool declined from an annual total of 105 million pounds, grease basis, in the year immediately preceding the war to about 56 million in 1945.

On October 14, 1939, the United Kingdom announced an agreement with the respective Dominion Governments for the purchase of all Australian and New Zealand clip wool for the period of the war and one clip thereafter. Within the next year, similar agreements were made with South Africa and the Falkland Islands. By 1942, the price fixed by the Government had been increased until it was about 49.5 percent above the immediate prewar price.

During the war, some British-owned wool was stockpiled in the United States, and some Australian wool was bought for stockpiling purposes by this country. However, by VJ-Day, the British Government owned at least 3 billion pounds of wool, most of which was held in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The disposal of this wool appeared to be a pressing problem. On September 8, 1945, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa agreed to form a joint organization to dispose of the wartime stocks and support the price of current clips during the period of disposal. Some wool was sold the following year. On September 9, 1946, the first postwar wool auctions were opened in London, and, as noted previously in this report, prices rose rapidly. The British-owned stocks were eventually disposed of without any noticeable depressing effect upon the world market.

3b. South America. Several South American countries produce appreciable quantities of wool, as discussed elsewhere in this report, and two nations of that continent, Argentina and Uruguay, rank among the five chief surplus-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere. During the first 2 years or so after the United States became involved in World War II and world shipping lanes were menaced, wool stocks accumulated in Argentina and Uruguay. These stocks were disposed of when the shipping situation eased.

Meanwhile, on November 24, 1942, the United States agreed to buy the stocks of desirable wool that had accumulated in Uruguay by October 1, 1942, and agreed to take a portion of the 1942-43 production. The United States bought some 34 million pounds under this agreement. However, little of the 1942-43 production was offered, mainly because the shipping situation had eased, and the agreement was terminated as of October 31, 1943. The wool acquired was disposed of in the same way as other United States-owned foreign stockpiles, through auction and Treasury Procurement sales.

Table 3.- Domestic production of shorn and pulled wool, grease basis, and estimated scoured basis equivalent, United States, 1935 to date

Year	Shorn		Pulled		Total	
	Greasy shorn basis	Estimated scoured equivalent 1/	Pulled or washed basis	Estimated scoured equivalent 1/	Grease	Estimated scoured equivalent 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	361.5	145	66.0	44	427.5	189
1936	353.2	141	66.2	44	419.4	185
1937	356.1	143	66.2	44	422.3	187
1938	359.9	144	64.5	43	424.4	187
1939	361.7	145	64.5	43	426.2	188
1940	372.0	149	62.0	41	434.0	190
1941	387.5	155	65.8	44	453.3	199
1942	388.3	156	66.7	44	455.0	200
1943	378.8	152	65.2	43	444.0	195
1944	338.3	135	73.5	49	411.8	184
1945	308.0	123	70.5	47	378.5	170
1946	280.9	112	61.3	41	342.2	153
1947	251.4	101	56.6	38	308.0	139
1948	231.8	93	46.6	31	378.4	124
1949	212.9	85	35.6	24	248.5	109
1950 2/	215.4	86	32.4	22	247.8	108
1951 2/	225.5	90	24.9	17	250.4	107
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						

1/ Production as reported by Agricultural Estimating Service converted from greasy shorn and pulled basis to scoured basis using 40 percent yield for shorn wool and 67 percent yield for pulled wool. These yield factors, which were published in the 1950 edition of Agricultural Statistics, are somewhat lower than those given in The Domestic Wool Clip, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Production of shorn wool, grease basis, by States, 1951 1/

State	Production	Percentage of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States	225,545	100.00
Texas	48,712	21.59
Wyoming	19,642	8.71
California	15,589	6.91
Montana	14,569	6.46
Utah	12,019	5.33
Colorado	11,580	5.13
New Mexico	11,067	4.91
Idaho	9,595	4.25
Ohio	8,047	3.57
South Dakota	7,135	3.16
Missouri	6,775	3.00
Iowa	6,468	2.87
Oregon	5,506	2.44
Minnesota	4,819	2.14
Nebraska	3,930	1.74
Nevada	3,898	1.73
Kentucky	3,788	1.68
Kansas	3,735	1.66
Illinois	3,724	1.65
North Dakota	3,287	1.46
Michigan	2,813	1.25
Washington	2,794	1.24
Indiana	2,620	1.16
Arizona	2,481	1.10
Wisconsin	1,630	0.72
Pennsylvania	1,528	.68
West Virginia	1,484	.66
Virginia	1,458	.65
Tennessee	1,248	.55
Oklahoma	999	.44
New York	858	.38
Mississippi	302	.13
Louisiana	282	.13
Maryland	241	.11
North Carolina	191	.08
Arkansas	161	.07
Maine	112	.05
Alabama	91	.04
New Jersey	72	.03
Vermont	56	.02
Massachusetts	56	.02
Georgia	48	.02
New Hampshire	41	.02
Connecticut	40	.02
South Carolina	16	.01
Rhode Island	13	.01
Delaware	13	.01
Florida	12	.01

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Percentage distribution of monthly receipts of domestic wool, Boston, average 1930-39

Month	Percentage distribution	Month	Percentage distribution
	Percent		Percent
January	2	July	27
February	2	August	15
March	2	September	7
April	4	October	5
May	9	November	4
June	20	December	3

Derived from data obtained from The Commercial Bulletin for 1930-33 and from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture for later years.

Table 6.- Percentage distribution of wool production, by grades, United States, 1946

Grade	Shorn		Pulled, clean basis	Shorn and pulled, clean basis
	Grease basis	Clean basis		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fine (64s and finer)	53.0	45.6	9.7	36.8
Half blood (58/60s to 60/64s)	16.3	16.6	38.3	21.9
Three-eighths blood (56s to 56/58s)	16.5	20.6	45.7	26.8
Quarter blood (48/50s to 50/56s)	9.9	12.9	5.3	11.1
Low Quarter blood (46s to 48s)	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.2
Common and braid (36s to 44s)	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
Off-sorts (ungraded)	2.3	2.2		1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From Agricultural Statistics, 1950, Table 490, Page 401.

Table 7.- Estimated wool production, scoured basis, by grade, United States, 1935 to date 1/

Year	Fine (64s and finer)	1/2-blood (58s/60s to 60s/64s)	3/8-blood (56s to 56s/58s)	1/4-blood (48s/50s to 50s/56s)	Low 1/4-blood (46s to 48s)	Common and braid (36s to 44s)	Off-sorts (ungraded)	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	70	41	51	21	2	1	3	189
1936	68	40	50	21	2	1	3	185
1937	69	41	50	21	2	1	3	187
1938	69	41	50	21	2	1	3	187
1939	70	41	50	21	2	1	3	188
1940	70	42	51	21	2	1	3	190
1941	74	44	53	22	2	1	3	199
1942	74	44	54	22	2	1	3	200
1943	72	43	52	22	2	1	3	195
1944	68	40	50	20	2	1	3	184
1945	63	37	46	18	2	1	3	170
1946	56	34	41	17	2	1	2	153
1947	52	30	37	15	2	1	2	139
1948	46	27	33	14	1	1	2	124
1949	40	24	29	12	1	1	2	109
1950 2/	39	24	29	12	1	1	2	108
1951	39	23	29	12	1	1	2	107
1952								
1953								
1954								
1955								

1/ Based on grade distribution of 1946 clip shown in table 6. Yield factors used are those shown in 1950 edition of Agricultural Statistics and are somewhat lower than those given in The Domestic Wool Clip, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Apparel wool: April 1 stocks, domestic production, net imports, and consumption, scoured basis, United States, 1935 to date

Year	Stocks April 1 1/	Domestic production 2/	Net imports 3/ 4/	Mill consumption 4/ 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	6/ 134	189	27	319
1936	6/ 105	185	70	300
1937	109	187	91	274
1938	108	187	19	220
1939	89	188	59	293
1940	95	190	119	310
1941	115	199	335	514
1942	7/ 284	200	457	560
1943	315	195	384	603
1944	408	184	342	577
1945	349	170	404	589
1946	421	153	465	610
1947	404	139	253	526
1948	346	124	245	485
1949	199	109	147	339
1950	8/ 143	108	247	437
1951	8/ 130	107	272	377
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				

For footnotes see page .

(Continued-)

Table 8.- Apparel wool: April 1 stocks, domestic production, net imports, and consumption, scoured basis, United States, 1935 to date (continued)

Footnotes:

Stock, import, and consumption data from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Production data from reports of the Agricultural Estimating Service, USDA.

1/ Data include in-bond wools. Data include all foreign wools except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. Data include Defense Supplies Corporation stockpile wools, but do not include wools entered free for storage for the British Government as an act of international courtesy and later reexported. Except for the period April 1948 to April 1951, during which stock data were collected annually as of the end of the first quarter, stock data were collected quarterly.

2/ Domestic production as reported by the Agricultural Estimating Service, USDA, converted to a scoured basis, using 40 percent yield for shorn wool and 67 percent yield for pulled wool. See also footnote 1/, table 3.

3/ Imports for consumption less exports of domestic wool. Wool entered free as an act of international courtesy is not included.

4/ Data for the years 1935-41 include all foreign wool except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. The data for these years include a small quantity of duty-free wool and exclude a small quantity of duty-paid wool. Data for later years include all duty-paid wool and exclude all duty-free wool.

5/ Raw wool consumption on the cotton and other spinning systems is not included in 1946 and later years. It is included in prior years. The quantities, in thousands of pounds, scoured basis, are: 1949-2,818; 1948-3,626; 1947 (31 weeks only)-2,783; 1946-10,557. Data include consumption in batting and felt manufactures in 1946 and earlier years but not in later years. Prior to 1942 wool was considered as consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring or raw stock dyeing. Beginning January 1942, wool was considered as consumed (1) on the woolen system when laid in mixes and (2) on the worsted system when entering scouring bowls. From August 1948 forward consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil production.

6/ Includes a small quantity of wool afloat which had not entered United States ports.

7/ Does not include 36s, 40s foreign wool which was reported with carpet wool.

8/ Preliminary.

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1935

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 40's but not finer than 44's. Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 44's. Dutiable	Carbonized Dutiable	Total wool Free	Total wool Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	49.3	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	49.3	1.1
Czechoslovakia	821.3	9.1	16.9	0	0	0	0	838.2	9.1
France	931.7	5.2	0	0	0	0.9	0	931.7	6.1
Germany	597.4	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	597.4	0.3
Hungary	17.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	0
Iceland	184.7	58.2	0	0	0	0	0	184.7	58.2
Irish Free State	1,106.1	26.3	13.1	18.6	28.9	53.0	0	1,119.2	126.8
Italy	501.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	501.9	0
Netherlands	20.1	1.5	0	6.7	12.5	8.4	0	20.1	29.1
Portugal	817.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	817.1	0
U.S.S.R.	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Spain	159.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	159.7	0
Switzerland	24.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.2	0
United Kingdom	18,038.7	1,421.7	65.1	1,323.0	558.0	3,655.7	0.4	18,103.8	6,958.8
Canada	2.8	0.3	0.3	225.2	475.5	1,434.8	0	3.1	2,135.8
Argentina	26,024.5	2,178.0	742.6	3,898.7	941.0	423.6	0	26,767.1	7,441.3
Brazil	40.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	41.0	0
Uruguay	287.0	33.8	0	1,212.1	751.1	1,220.5	0	287.0	3,217.5
British India	14,995.9	369.3	115.5	56.6	0	0	0	15,111.4	425.9
China	33,292.8	358.0	97.3	121.2	0	8.8	0.6	33,390.1	488.6
Iraq	3,168.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,168.2	0
Iran (Persia)	103.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	103.4	0
Syria	1,752.9	0.2	69.7	0	0	0	0	1,822.6	0.2
Turkey in Asia and Europe	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	0
Australia	224.8	0	0	99.6	163.1	5,261.8	0	224.8	5,524.5
New Zealand	2,138.0	1,8	534.7	114.2	823.8	1,436.6	0	2,672.7	2,376.4
Union South Africa	14.9	0	0	0.1	0	229.7	0	14.9	229.8
Egypt	3,106.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,106.5	0
Morocco	16.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	8.0
Chile	0	0	0	0.2	67.7	640.2	0	0	708.1
Total	108,444.8	4,463.4	1,656.2	7,084.5	3,821.6	14,375.1	1.0	110,101.0	29,745.6

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1936

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	20.7	0	0	0	0	0	50.7	0	20.7	50.7
Czechoslovakia	1,118.4	60.5	16.2	6.7	0	0	0	0	1,134.6	67.2
Denmark	51.6	0	0	83.8	0	0	0	0	51.6	83.8
France	2,155.9	240.3	28.0	40.1	0	15.3	197.5	0	2,183.9	493.2
Germany	294.8	9.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	296.8	9.0
Hungary	38.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.4	0
Iceland	90.9	208.2	10.0	16.6	0	0	0	0	100.9	224.8
Irish Free State	1,064.6	15.8	0	13.2	15.6	51.2	0	0	1,064.6	95.8
Netherlands	53.3	0	0	1.9	0	12.0	18.3	0	53.3	32.2
Portugal	707.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	707.9	0
Rumania	34.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.3	0
Spain	143.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143.4	0
Switzerland	114.2	0	17.7	8.5	0	0	0	0	131.9	8.5
United Kingdom	14,431.2	2,459.5	225.0	1,944.0	880.5	5,789.8	716.4	1.1	14,656.2	11,791.3
Yugoslavia	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	0
Canada	34.8	30.8	33.0	468.5	654.2	1,652.1	607.7	0	67.8	3,413.3
Argentina	21,595.3	4,296.0	1,553.0	8,167.2	1,065.9	2,350.2	774.5	0	23,148.3	16,653.8
Ecuador	45.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.9	0
Uruguay	321.0	231.5	20.7	1,359.4	2,727.0	7,389.3	2,359.8	0	341.7	14,067.0
Venezuela	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0
British India	12,554.0	561.9	161.9	160.8	0	1.0	0	0	12,715.9	723.7
China	18,948.1	650.1	29.6	388.8	0	0	0	0	18,977.7	1,038.9
Iraq	4,168.7	58.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,168.7	58.7
Syria	5,928.0	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,928.0	4.1

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1936 (Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia	291.0	0	96.5	127.5	195.1	3,862.3	14,110.3	0.4	387.5	18,295.6
New Zealand	5,225.0	391.4	1,406.7	1,610.0	1,420.5	2,406.9	259.3	0	6,631.7	6,088.1
Egypt	3,462.4	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,462.4	6.9
Bulgaria	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
Brazil	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0
Italy	47.9	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	47.9	1.0
Palestine	51.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.4	0
Turkey in Asia and Europe	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.2	0
Morocco	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Union South Africa	0	12.3	0	0	0	115.4	1,718.5	0	0	1,846.2
Chile	0	0	0	0.7	1.3	351.0	153.0	0	0	506.0
Total	93,013.2	9,237.1	3,600.3	14,397.7	6,960.1	23,996.5	20,967.0	1.5	96,613.5	75,559.9

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1937

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Albania	109.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109.5	0
Austria	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.8	0
Belgium	77.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.2	0
Czechoslovakia	1,444.5	87.5	63.7	5.7	0	0	0	0	1,508.2	93.2
Denmark	16.1	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	17.9	0
France	5,627.0	16.7	66.0	107.2	0	41.1	167.5	0	5,693.0	332.5
Germany	66.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.2	2.4
Hungary	13.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.7	0
Iceland	89.2	75.8	0	48.6	0	0	0	0	89.2	124.4
Irish Free State	709.8	43.9	12.9	169.8	101.9	99.1	0	0	722.7	414.7
Italy	412.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412.0	0
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	1,303.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,303.9	0
Netherlands	63.7	8.4	0.8	6.6	26.0	33.1	89.9	0	64.5	164.0
Poland and Danzig	57.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.9	0
Portugal	878.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878.7	0
Rumania	672.2	2.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	672.2	2.2
Spain	536.5	0	0	9.6	4.8	24.5	0	0	536.5	38.9
Switzerland	14.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.7	0
United Kingdom	7,065.4	1,223.1	65.8	808.2	382.9	2,277.0	208.9	4.4	7,131.2	4,904.5
Yugoslavia	378.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378.7	0
Canada	17.4	13.8	0	197.7	236.5	695.7	229.1	0	17.4	1,372.8
Argentina	26,394.1	3,458.5	1,413.1	6,976.7	1,468.5	2,425.6	3,308.1	0.6	27,807.2	17,638.0
Ecuador	79.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79.8	0
Uruguay	411.7	119.4	87.2	1,177.9	1,856.5	6,925.9	3,473.9	0	498.9	13,553.6
British India	18,163.6	827.2	119.5	120.1	0	0	0	0	18,283.1	947.3

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1937
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
China	20,445.0	266.9	11.8	210.3	3.5	0	0	0	20,456.8	480.7
Iraq	7,118.1	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,118.1	19.4
Syria	7,622.6	0.7	41.6	14.1	0	0	0	0	7,664.2	14.8
Turkey	980.3	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	980.3	1.6
Australia	289.1	31.9	91.9	333.7	200.2	2,457.2	37,281.9	0	381.0	40,304.9
New Zealand	12,070.2	479.8	952.1	2,885.9	2,742.9	4,439.3	475.8	0	13,022.3	11,023.7
Union South Africa	300.6	0	0	14.5	0	197.9	2,044.4	0.4	300.6	2,257.2
Egypt	4,594.0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,594.0	0.5
Algeria	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.6	0
Tunisia	34.5	3.3	0	1.5	0	1.4	0	0	34.5	6.2
Morocco	7.7	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	7.7	0.2
Iran (Persia)	28.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.7	0
Saudi Arabia	133.4	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	133.4	0.6
Other French Africa	18.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.7	0
Latvia	21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.0	0
Chile	0	0	0	15.2	27.7	376.3	115.6	0	0	534.8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	0	0	0	11.1
Philippine Islands (Free)	0	0	0	0	4.1	0	0	0	0	4.1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	13.1	1.3	0	0	14.4
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Total	118,334.8	6,681.9	2,928.2	13,103.6	7,066.6	20,008.9	47,396.4	5.4	121,263.0	94,262.8

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1938

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	98.1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0.4	2.0	98.1	5.0
Czecho-Slovakia	260.7	0	22.6	0	0	0	0	0	283.3	0
Denmark	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0
France	2,994.6	29.8	22.6	0.6	0	12.4	9.0	0	3,017.2	51.8
Iceland	17.9	1.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	17.9	1.5
Ireland	435.8	43.8	0	60.8	33.1	36.5	0	0	435.8	174.2
Italy	172.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.2	0
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	247.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247.5	0
Portugal	169.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169.2	0
Spain	28.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.3	0
United Kingdom	5,042.6	564.7	50.9	792.7	138.1	834.0	70.6	0	5,093.5	2,400.1
Yugoslavia	47.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.3	0
Argentina	15,285.2	1,081.4	462.4	3,941.4	223.5	652.7	880.3	0	15,747.6	6,779.3
Uruguay	143.2	38.2	32.7	537.7	137.2	886.1	267.8	0	175.9	1,867.0
British India	10,088.3	504.2	56.6	46.3	0	1.9	0	0	10,144.9	552.4
China	1,479.0	70.1	12.1	87.2	0	0	0	0	1,491.1	157.3
Iraq	2,380.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,380.8	0
Syria	4,390.1	0	28.1	1/	0	0	0	0	4,418.2	1/
Turkey	332.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332.6	0
Australia	12.0	0.7	1.0	54.5	10.0	262.5	3,606.7	1/	13.0	3,934.4
New Zealand	749.7	559.1	858.7	1,120.1	1,145.2	1,087.0	90.4	0	1,608.4	4,001.8
Union South Africa	488.2	0	0	2.6	0	19.1	271.2	0	488.2	292.9
Egypt	2,011.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011.3	0

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1938
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable			
	1,0000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tunisia	55.6	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	55.6	1.3
Barbados	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
Brazil	85.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85.3	0
Netherlands	8.8	0	0	0	21.4	0	0	0	8.8	21.4
Rumania	21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.0	0
Other French Africa	110.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.6	0
Morocco	21.3	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.3	3.1
Canada	0	25.3	0	64.2	90.4	310.4	5.3	0	0	495.6
Germany	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Saudi Arabia	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	0	17.5
Algeria	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Chile	0	0	0	0	0.4	230.0	0	0	0	230.4
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.2
Total	47,177.7	2,929.7	1,547.7	6,726.0	1,799.3	4,333.9	5,201.7	2.2	48,725.4	20,992.8

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Less than 50 pounds.

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1939

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Apparel: Not finer than 40's		Apparel: 40's 44's	Apparel: 44's 56's	Apparel: Finer than 56's	Carbonized	Total wool	
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Albania	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0
Belgium	328.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	328.5	5.5
Czechoslovakia	349.9	0.2	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	362.4	0.2
Denmark	60.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.4	0.3
France	3,325.3	39.1	212.7	5.4	0	7.8	0.6	0	3,538.0	52.9
Hungary	28.6	0	0	0	0	2.9	3.1	0	28.6	6.0
Iceland	25.3	12.6	25.5	0	0	0	0	0	50.8	12.6
Ireland	1,534.7	79.1	56.7	63.6	90.2	62.6	0	0	1,591.4	295.5
Italy	1,040.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040.9	0
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	515.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515.3	0
Netherlands	6.9	0	8.0	0	40.4	0	0	0	14.9	40.4
Portugal	1,594.0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594.0	1.8
Rumania	72.8	0	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	76.7	0
Spain	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0
Sweden	26.4	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.4	0.8
United Kingdom	6,189.5	891.1	17.9	983.1	164.4	1,187.6	102.7	0.3	6,207.4	3,329.2
Yugoslavia	133.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133.2	0
Argentina	28,332.2	2,015.9	1,907.9	7,634.4	595.1	1,545.2	2,231.8	0	30,240.1	14,002.4
Brazil	199.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	199.2	6.1
Ecuador	26.0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	26.0	1.2
Uruguay	420.4	79.5	58.4	390.3	1,601.4	3,918.9	4,102.5	0	478.8	10,092.6
British India	26,833.7	1,097.1	175.5	246.3	0	0	0	0	27,009.2	1,343.4
China	1,447.6	95.8	19.8	58.5	0	0	0	0	1,467.4	154.3
Iraq	9,067.1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,067.1	0.9
Syria	7,065.9	2.8	144.1	0	0	0	0	0	7,210.0	2.8

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1939
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Dutiable	Apparel: 40's 44's: Dutiable	Apparel: 44's 56's: Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's: Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Turkey	874.1	0	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	889.0	0
Australia	18.8	4.3	2.8	150.7	21.7	1,353.8	15,308.2	32.4	21.6	16,871.1
New Zealand	4,729.2	839.6	1,492.2	2,040.6	1,950.1	2,341.6	115.2	0	6,221.4	7,287.1
Union South Africa	596.6	0	0	0	0	16.7	3,799.9	0	596.6	3,816.6
Egypt	3,276.7	35.5	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	3,305.9	35.5
Algeria	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0
Tunisia	5.4	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0	5.4	15.0
Other French Africa	263.0	29.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	263.0	29.8
Morocco	8.8	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	1.5
Canada	0	30.8	0	74.5	198.2	540.7	326.3	0	0	1,170.5
Saudi Arabia	73.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.0	0
Germany	0.2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	2.5
Iran (Persia)	24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	24.0	0.4
Palestine	2.2	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	0
Germany	0	0	25.2	0	0	0	0	0	25.2	0
Finland	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Chile	0	0	0	0	23.0	623.7	8.0	0	0	654.7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	86.5	225.3	0	0	311.8
Total	98,501.9	5,261.0	4,212.1	11,649.8	4,684.5	11,703.0	26,230.1	38.2	102,714.0	59,566.6

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1940

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Czechoslovakia	2.0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0
Germany	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0
Hungary	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	0
Iceland	118.2	26.9	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	118.2	28.0
Ireland	2,261.9	263.4	94.7	262.0	231.4	146.2	0	0	2,356.6	903.0
Italy	397.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397.1	0
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	774.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774.7	0
Portugal	964.3	0	0	0	0	0	81.8	0	964.3	81.8
Rumania	33.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.1	0
United Kingdom	4,812.2	287.0	25.8	196.2	62.4	567.1	81.9	0	4,838.0	1,194.6
Yugoslavia	44.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.0	0
Guatemala	0.2	0	1.6	0.9	0	0	0	0	1.8	0.9
Argentina	42,549.4	2,418.4	3,611.0	10,008.6	1,506.1	7,448.1	22,680.7	0	46,160.4	44,061.9
Brazil	214.8	0	0	0	0	166.9	917.6	0	214.8	1,084.5
Colombia	35.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.2	0
Ecuador	257.4	0.1	14.6	0	0	0	0	0	272.0	0.1
Uruguay	143.5	45.1	54.7	759.1	1,401.3	10,641.5	12,695.9	0	198.2	25,542.9
British India	14,782.9	476.1	43.1	49.6	0	0	0	0	14,826.0	525.7
Burma	64.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.4	0
China	3,887.3	199.1	0	69.1	0	0	0	0	3,887.3	268.2
Iran (Persia)	592.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	592.9	0
Iraq	12,051.2	0	15.6	3.2	0	0	0	0	12,066.8	3.2
Palestine	74.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.0	0
Syria	4,389.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,389.5	0
Turkey	109.3	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	111.4	0

Continued -

Table 9 .- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1940 (Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Apparel: Not finer than 40's		Apparel: 40's 44's	Apparel: 44's 56's	Apparel: Finer than 56's	Carbonized	Total wool	
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Other Asia	317.2	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	0	334.7	0
New Zealand	459.2	93.7	61.3	284.3	898.0	1,621.4	67.7	0	520.5	2,965.1
Union South Africa	580.4	0.6	14.6	8.4	0	129.2	14,476.3	6.5	595.0	14,621.0
Egypt	1,563.4	42.2	27.1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1,590.5	45.1
Italian Africa	18.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.4	0
Other British West Indies	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0
Denmark	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0
France	145.6	0	0	13.5	0	0	18.7	0	145.6	32.2
Saudi Arabia	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	0
Algeria	0	2.2	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	3.4
Canada	0	0.7	0	64.6	88.8	416.0	828.3	0	0	1,398.4
British East Africa	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Australia	0	0	0	77.2	19.1	1,679.9	19,211.7	0	0	20,987.9
Netherlands	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Chile	0	0	0	1.6	18.4	2,045.1	281.5	0	0	2,346.6
Peru	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	962.8	1,202.7	0	0	2,166.4
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.4
Philippine Islands	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	1.6
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	17.3	0	0	0	17.3
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.7	0	0	20.7
Total	91,670.6	3,855.6	3,985.9	11,802.8	4,227.7	25,842.8	72,565.5	6.9	95,656.5	118,301.3

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free for manufacture in bond and export.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1941

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44s	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	17.1	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	17.1	8.0
Germany	28.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.7	0
Italy	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0
Denmark	0.2	0	0	0	0	1/	0	0	0.2	0
Iceland	901.7	140.6	15.4	5.5	0	0	0	0	917.1	146.1
Ireland	3,792.6	269.8	130.0	468.5	316.0	241.8	10.5	0	3,922.6	1,306.6
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	295.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295.8	0
Portugal	1,483.0	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,483.0	9.1
United Kingdom	11,347.1	60.6	152.5	317.6	65.5	416.4	54.6	0.3	11,499.6	915.0
Argentina	78,959.9	4,130.0	8,907.1	20,353.0	3,368.4	28,892.7	49,028.0	60.3	87,867.0	105,832.4
Brazil	304.4	1.0	0	0.1	1.3	635.7	2,620.0	0	304.4	3,258.1
Colombia	48.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.7	0
Ecuador	561.7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	561.7	0.3
Peru	8.4	20.1	10.5	32.5	14.3	1,689.8	1,655.9	0	18.9	3,412.6
Uruguay	591.0	101.0	264.4	1,478.7	3,979.8	22,565.3	33,687.7	0	855.4	61,812.5
Greenland	16.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.9	0
British India	13,436.7	67.7	6.2	3.1	0	0	0	0	13,442.9	70.8
Burma	136.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136.9	0
China	5,458.4	146.0	12.1	14.3	0	10.0	0	0	5,470.5	170.3
Iran	141.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141.6	0
Iraq	12,302.2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,302.2	31.3
Palestine	136.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136.0	0
Syria	221.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	221.5	0.2
Other Asia	1,570.8	0	32.8	0	0	0	0	0	1,603.6	0

Continued -

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1941
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Dutiable	Apparel: 40's 44's: Dutiable	Apparel: 44's 56's: Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's: Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
New Zealand	608.5	31.2	1,257.8	165.1	621.1	2,120.8	426.9	0	1,866.3	3,365.1
Union South Africa	993.2	0.3	9.2	61.3	17.8	908.9	18,649.2	0	1,002.4	19,637.5
Egypt	1,151.7	0.4	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	1,151.7	0.9
Other British West Indies	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Bolivia	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0
Czechoslovakia	31.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.1	0
Guatemala	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0
Chile	0	38.8	0	8.3	0	1,931.1	394.7	0	0	2,372.9
Netherland Indies	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Canada	0	0	0	62.9	27.2	229.0	732.1	0	0	1,051.2
Australia	0	0	0	64.6	11.0	1,443.2	123,865.6	9.4	0	125,393.8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	17.7	235.0	0	0	252.7
Ceylon	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	1.4
Total	134,552.0	5,062.8	10,800.4	23,036.0	8,422.4	61,104.3	231,368.2	70.0	145,352.4	329,063.7

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Less than 50 pounds.
2/ Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free for manufacture in bond and export.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1942

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Apparel: Not finer than 40's		Apparel: 40's 44's	Apparel: 44's 56's	Apparel: Finer than 56's	Carbonized	Total wool	
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Iceland	69.2	373.9	0	14.2	0	0	0	0	69.2	388.1
Ecuador	10.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.3	1.8
Uruguay	14.1	166.1	10.5	738.7	1,643.8	8,216.1	9,993.1	0	24.6	20,757.8
Argentina	20,113.3	6,336.5	3,434.2	19,592.7	6,432.4	29,443.1	27,053.3	155.5	23,547.5	89,013.5
United Kingdom	3,618.8	226.9	8.6	33.4	8.3	200.4	70.0	0	3,627.4	539.0
Eire (Irish Free State)	1,380.0	301.1	170.4	431.4	316.8	74.8	0	0	1,550.4	1,124.1
Iraq	4,350.9	479.8	94.0	0.1	0	0	0	0	4,444.9	479.9
Iran (Persia)	187.3	12.9	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	187.3	22.9
India and Dependencies	8,801.2	285.9	56.1	57.2	0	0	0	0	8,857.3	343.1
China	427.5	41.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	427.5	41.4
Australia	0	31.2	0	28.9	86.0	3,697.9	277,113.1	3,951.1	0	284,908.2
New Zealand	269.2	94.9	373.8	369.9	1,786.5	9,219.9	4,520.7	0	643.0	15,991.9
Bahamas	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0
Brazil	167.7	9.0	44.7	0	0	58.4	164.3	0	212.4	231.7
Cyprus	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Union South Africa	424.4	33.6	2.5	7.0	3.7	906.2	34,983.7	0	426.9	35,934.2
Palestine, Trans Jordan	33.8	1.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	35.1	1.2
Chile	0	0.5	0	0.3	1.6	3,809.1	1,620.6	0	0	5,432.1
Arabia Pen. States	23.5	3.9	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	23.5	4.6
Colombia	14.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.8	0
Portugal	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.4	0
Afghanistan	166.3	0	9.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	175.7	0.3
Egypt	189.2	0	4.0	0	0	0	43.9	0	193.2	43.9
Czechoslovakia	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0

Continued -

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1942
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Dutiable	Apparel: 40's 44's: Dutiable	Apparel: 44's 56's: Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's: Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Syria	204.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204.8	0
Guatemala	0	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0
Canada	0	0	0	36.4	61.9	101.8	204.1	0	0	404.2
Peru	0	0	0	2.8	26.7	538.6	402.7	0	0	970.8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.0
British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0.9
British East Africa	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	457.2	0	0	466.5
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.4
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	8.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	3.4
Total	40,511.3	8,401.8	4,215.0	21,323.3	10,367.7	56,285.9	356,630.8	4,106.6	44,726.3	457,116.1

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free for manufacture in bond and export and dutiable wool entered free under Executive Order 9177 but exclude dutiable wool entered free for storage as an act of international courtesy and later reexported.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1945

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Dutiable	Apparel: 40's-44's: Dutiable	Apparel: 44's-56's: Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's: Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable 1/ 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	26.2	7.1.	0	58.5	76.9	875.6	697.7	1/	26.2	1,715.8
Argentina	4,381.3	3,041.8	2,903.9	9,239.5	16,600.6	35,420.0	39,522.0	452.1	7,285.2	104,276.0
United Kingdom	621.7	142.3	10.3	23.6	8.8	233.6	3.4	0	632.0	411.7
Eire	974.2	146.4	34.7	258.9	186.0	79.7	0	0	1,008.9	671.0
Portugal	13.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	0.3
Iraq	4,102.0	283.3	29.4	8.0	0	0	0	0	4,131.4	291.3
Iran	536.1	53.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	536.1	53.6
Palestine, Trans Jordan	72.0	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.0	5.4
Afghanistan	443.8	16.0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	443.8	17.4
India	1,790.5	586.2	58.3	0	0	0	0	0	1,848.8	586.2
China	184.2	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	184.2	4.6
Union South Africa	549.9	0	16.4	2.8	0	459.3	21,924.0	0	566.3	22,386.1
Greenland	32.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.2	0
Iceland	1,226.8	2,025.7	0	6.0	0	0	0	0	1,226.8	2,031.7
Bahamas	1.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.1
Trinidad Tobago	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
Brazil	214.7	0	18.0	0	0	112.7	34.9	0	232.7	147.6
Uruguay	0	20.3	6.4	218.9	1,851.7	26,399.0	35,381.7	0	6.4	63,871.6
Syria	2,137.2	35.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,137.2	35.1
Egypt	20.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.6	0
Burma	29.3	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.3	2.7
Australia	0	3.5	0	35.3	17.8	3,892.8	163,180.8	1,144.5	0	168,274.7
New Zealand	0	5.8	0.3	225.1	2,436.5	10,883.9	3,197.6	0	0.3	16,748.9
Arabia Pen. States	0	11.8	0	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	18.3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.4
Peru	0	0	0	0	9.3	777.1	917.7	0	0	1,704.1
Chile	0	0	0	0	1.3	8,006.5	5,794.6	0	0	13,802.4
French Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0	0	5.5
British East Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	364.6	0	0	364.6
Total	17,357.3	6,392.0	3,077.7	10,084.5	21,188.9	87,140.6	271,024.5	1,596.6	20,435.0	397,427.1

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. 1/ Less than 50 pounds. 2/ Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free for manufacture in bond and export and dutiable wool entered free under Executive Order 9177 but exclude dutiable wool entered free for storage as an act of international courtesy and later reexported.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1944

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's Dutiable	Apparel: 40's 44's Dutiable	Apparel: 44's 56's Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	0	3.9	0	95.2	217.7	4,750.2	2,556.7	148.3	0	7,772.0
Argentina	6,978.8	2,857.8	25,384.4	26,478.3	15,728.8	35,610.7	27,569.6	569.4	32,363.2	108,814.6
Uruguay	40.6	0	514.5	475.2	2,029.8	29,240.8	32,987.5	0	555.1	64,733.3
United Kingdom	686.3	93.9	39.3	2.8	16.7	26.7	0	0	725.6	140.1
Eire	1,497.0	81.9	159.0	195.1	41.4	4.6	0	0	1,656.0	323.0
Cyprus	300.1	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	300.1	2.1
Chile	0	45.9	0	1.8	0	7,497.1	3,523.3	0	0	11,068.1
Iraq	837.7	0.3	303.7	0	0	0	0	0	1,141.4	0.3
Iran	38.1	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.1	1.4
Arabia Pen. States	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0
Afghanistan	1,714.5	0	263.4	2.9	0	0	0	0	1,977.9	2.9
India	7,950.3	116.5	3,214.7	0.5	0	0	0	0	11,165.0	117.0
China	562.9	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	562.9	0.2
New Zealand	31.2	3.9	1,196.9	410.3	3,542.3	8,581.6	1,686.4	1.2	1,228.1	14,225.7
French Morocco	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	0
Greenland	10.5	0	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	23.8	0
Bahamas	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
Leeward Island	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Brazil	134.0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	142.0	0
Ethiopia	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0
Union South Africa	682.0	0	8.0	0	0	59.6	12,111.6	0	690.0	12,171.2
Syria	23.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.0	0
Iceland	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9
Peru	0	0	0	1.0	34.2	1,242.0	1,356.8	0	0	2,634.0
Spain	0	0	0	23.5	0	0	0	0	0	23.5
British East Africa	0	0	0	2.8	0	0	150.0	0	0	152.8
Australia	0	0	0	3.8	25.7	2,286.7	118,189.2	2,208.4	0	122,713.8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	5.3
Portugal	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0
Total	21,495.4	3,211.7	31,105.2	27,695.3	21,636.6	89,305.3	200,131.1	2,927.3	52,600.6	344,907.3

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free under Executive Order 9177 but exclude wool entered free for storage as an act of international courtesy and later reexported.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1949

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Iceland	508.7	288.0	0	283.6	0	0	0	0	508.7	571.6
Colombia	72.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.5	0
Brazil	169.5	0	3.3	0	0	32.1	0	0	172.8	32.1
Uruguay	205.0	16.1	1,705.8	466.8	1,971.6	39,707.6	50,953.2	0	1,910.8	93,115.3
Argentina	18,571.0	586.8	29,583.6	23,924.9	8,362.0	27,659.6	21,009.2	648.6	48,154.6	82,191.1
United Kingdom	4,663.4	513.5	1,493.0	176.3	3.5	81.4	0	0	6,156.4	774.7
Eire	1,655.9	0	196.1	163.6	49.5	17.3	0	0	1,852.0	230.4
Malta Gozo andCyprus	197.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197.4	0
Iraq	1,996.6	25.7	1,173.0	0	0	0	0	0	3,169.6	25.7
Iran	312.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312.1	0
Afghanistan	1,598.8	0	207.2	0	0	0	0	0	1,806.0	0
India	17,162.7	278.9	1,318.8	0	0	0	0	0	18,481.5	278.9
China	2,787.9	199.3	395.1	10.4	0	0	0	0	3,183.0	209.7
New Zealand	223.0	0	4,100.9	1,007.9	5,843.0	22,629.2	4,478.7	0	4,323.9	33,958.8
Bahamas	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0
Turkey	205.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205.6	0
Australia	4.2	0	0	49.1	84.3	6,394.6	158,892.5	2,161.2	4.2	167,581.7
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0
Nigeria	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0
Ethiopia	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0
British East Africa	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	104.2	0	3.5	104.2
Union South Africa	740.0	0	2.4	6.9	0	240.7	19,154.9	0	742.4	19,402.5
Peru	0	0	0	5.0	8.6	1,288.2	1,271.7	0	0	2,573.5
Chile	0	0	0	70.8	1.6	6,363.2	5,046.4	0	0	11,482.0
Canada	0	0	0	77.6	331.7	3,482.4	1,540.6	0	0	5,432.3
Greenland	0	0	8.8	0	4.3	0	0	0	8.8	4.3
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	1.4
Total	51,087.5	1,908.3	40,193.2	26,242.9	16,660.1	107,897.7	262,451.4	2,809.8	91,280.7	417,970.2

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Dutiable wools include dutiable wool entered free under Executive Order 9177 but exclude wool entered free for storage as an act of international courtesy and later reexported.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1946

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's-44's	44's-56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Iceland	42.6	142.8	13.9	50.5	0	0	0	0	56.5	193.3
Colombia	54.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.7	0
Uruguay	117.2	0	581.9	443.7	2,575.7	19,470.9	35,499.3	0	699.1	57,989.6
Argentina	27,850.4	1,488.0	73,194.3	42,999.1	12,223.4	27,223.3	25,100.3	376.4	101,044.7	109,410.5
Sweden	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0
United Kingdom	8,464.4	237.5	2,374.5	104.0	0	110.5	534.4	0	10,838.9	986.4
Eire	1,490.1	12.7	333.6	214.3	24.5	35.7	0	0	1,823.7	287.2
Malta, Gozo and Cypress	252.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252.7	0
Italy	140.2	0	108.0	0	0	0	0	0	248.2	0
Turkey	356.9	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	356.9	0.2
Syria	5,283.0	1.2	183.5	0	0	0	0	0	5,466.5	1.2
Iraq	8,060.7	0.7	344.3	0	0	0	0	0	8,405.0	0.7
Iran	438.3	0.6	18.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	457.2	1.2
Afghanistan	2,289.6	23.7	131.4	35.7	0	0	0	0	2,421.0	59.4
India Dependencies	21,543.5	83.4	1,752.4	0	0	0	0	0	23,295.9	83.4
China	5,055.9	21.2	156.2	0	0	0	0	0	5,212.1	21.2
New Zealand	2,619.4	0	4,776.7	1,252.5	8,103.7	24,721.5	3,936.4	0	7,396.1	38,014.1
Egypt	547.5	0	13.2	0	0	0	0	0	560.7	0
Bahamas	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.2
Leeward Windward	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0
Brazil	253.1	0	12.1	0	0	599.9	99.2	0	265.2	699.1
U.S.S.R.	24.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.8	0
Spain	1.6	0	78.7	0	0	0	0	0	80.3	0
Yugoslavia	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	0
Greece	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0
Saudi Arabia	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	0

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Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1946 (continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's-44's	44's-56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Arabian Ren. States ...	2.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0
Aden	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	0
Anglo Egyp. Sudan	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0
Ethiopia	42.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.4	0
Br. Somaliland	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.7	0
Union of South Africa .	629.8	0	7.7	0	0	339.6	56,286.6	3.1	637.5	56,629.3
Portugal	43.5	0	43.9	0	0	0	0	0	87.4	0
Palestine T Jordan	177.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177.6	0
Netherlands	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.3	0
Australia	11.9	0	0	131.2	109.1	8,186.9	183,921.3	3,685.5	11.9	196,034.0
Canada	0	0	0	66.0	353.2	1,053.3	1,030.0	52.1	0	2,554.6
Peru	0	0	0	2.3	1.8	447.8	247.9	0	0	699.8
Chile	0	0	0	0	0.3	4,708.9	4,572.7	0	0	9,281.9
British East Africa ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.0	0	0	89.0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0	0	4.2
Total	85,866.8	2,012.1	84,125.2	45,299.9	23,391.7	86,898.4	311,321.3	4,117.1	169,992.0	473,040.5

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Dutiable wools exclude wool entered free for storage as an act of international courtesy and later reexported.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1947 1/

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Iceland	404.4	172.9	0	56.2	0	0	0	0	404.4	229.1
Uruguay	34.0	0	353.0	323.2	1,389.5	6,245.8	28,732.8	0	387.0	36,691.3
Argentina	26,589.9	569.6	56,272.2	23,205.7	6,256.0	9,367.5	10,096.2	8.0	82,862.1	49,503.0
United Kingdom	355.6	41.9	59.7	0	15.2	18.6	281.8	0	415.3	357.5
Eire	733.5	6.2	60.3	113.0	139.6	10.8	0	0	793.8	269.6
Netherlands	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
U.S.S.R.	669.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	669.1	0
Portugal	372.9	0	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	391.8	0
Italy	858.5	0	226.6	0	0	0	12.3	0	1,085.1	12.3
Turkey	770.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770.5	0
Syria	9,855.9	2.1	197.4	0	0	0	0	0	10,053.3	2.1
Iraq	5,566.5	8.1	45.5	0	0	0	0	0	5,612.0	8.1
Iran	542.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542.6	0
Palestine	247.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247.8	0
Afghanistan	1,735.9	0	56.1	0	0	0	0	0	1,792.0	0
India	18,726.9	145.6	378.9	14.6	0	0	0	0	19,105.8	160.2
China	4,144.2	0.6	103.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	4,247.3	0.9
Hong Kong	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	0
New Zealand	4,430.8	4.3	4,787.1	513.6	6,180.5	11,369.0	3,633.5	0	9,217.9	21,700.9
Egypt	569.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569.3	0
Union South Africa	230.1	1.0	15.2	0.4	0	108.1	20,197.4	0	245.3	20,306.9
Bahamas	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Brazil	174.7	0.1	46.9	0.1	0	266.3	177.1	0	221.6	443.6
Lybia	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.3
Ethiopia	1.2	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	0

Continued -

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1947 1/
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's 44's	44's 56's	Finer than 56's			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British East Africa	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	56.1	0	0.7	56.1
British Somaliland	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0
Saudi Arabia	27.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.2	0
Canada	14.5	0	43.6	38.3	53.5	613.1	413.3	14.4	58.1	1,132.6
France	74.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.9	0
Malta	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.9	0
Sweden	30.2	0	113.3	0	0	0	0	0	143.5	0
Peru	0	0	0.2	0	0	173.6	151.0	0	0.2	324.6
Belgium	0	0	8.1	0	0	0	6.9	0.6	8.1	7.5
Australia	0	0	4.4	44.1	122.2	6,009.7	117,248.4	700.5	4.4	124,124.9
Chile	0	0	0	0	0.3	2,119.2	1,814.6	0	0	3,934.1
Total	77,176.4	952.6	62,793.4	24,309.6	14,156.8	36,301.7	182,821.4	723.5	139,969.8	259,265.6

Compiled from United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report No. FT 110, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1948 1/

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel						Total wool	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40's		40's, 44's	44's, 56's	Finer than 56's	Carbonized		
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	3.5	2/	12.9	32.5	22.5	632.8	674.6	0	16.4	1,362.4
Brazil	319.7	0	17.4	30.2	5.2	498.9	4,009.1	0	337.1	4,543.4
Peru	0	0	0	0	4.0	224.9	546.7	0	0	775.6
Chile	0	0	0	11.8	0.3	2,229.8	1,097.6	0	0	3,339.5
British East Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2
Uruguay	209.0	0	534.7	357.4	1,832.8	8,796.1	48,519.9	0	743.7	59,506.2
Ecuador	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.9	0
Argentina	34,082.6	182.7	104,228.8	15,021.7	5,141.4	12,281.6	27,219.5	0.1	138,311.4	59,847.0
Iceland	122.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122.9	0
Sweden	18.1	0	32.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.1	0
United Kingdom	748.6	1.2	749.9	244.6	26.4	161.3	52.2	48.9	1,498.5	534.6
Erie	210.1	0	74.2	130.5	137.5	44.2	0	0	284.3	312.2
Netherlands	75.4	0	11.1	0	0	12.6	40.6	0	86.5	53.2
Belgium	106.9	0	9.7	0	0	2.4	805.1	50.4	116.6	857.9
Switzerland	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	0
France	268.9	0	159.2	19.0	24.7	0.6	140.3	0	428.1	184.6
Bahamas	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
U.S.S.R.	1,885.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,885.1	0
Portugal	1,192.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,192.6	0
Malta	326.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326.7	0
Italy	1,641.0	2.8	745.9	0	0	34.7	204.3	0	2,386.9	241.8
Turkey	453.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	453.6	1.1
Syria	6,257.9	30.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,257.9	30.7
Lebanon	5,471.5	4.4	1.5	0	0	0	0.2	0	5,473.0	4.6
Mexico	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	65.0	0	0	65.2
Iraq	10,789.8	0.1	30.5	0	0	0	0	0	10,820.3	0.1
Palestine	20.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	20.2	0.8

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Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1948 1/ (Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Apparel: Not finer than 40's		Apparel: 40's, 44's	Apparel: 44's, 56's	Apparel: Finer than 56's	Carbonized	Total wool	
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Afghanistan	1,786.6	0	68.7	0	0	0	0	0	1,855.3	0
India	14,444.2	68.0	47.7	15.5	0	0	0	0	14,491.9	83.5
Pakistan	11,878.7	43.4	67.8	0	0	0	0	0	11,946.5	43.4
Netherland Indies	237.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237.6	0
China	10,872.9	65.9	208.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	11,081.2	66.2
Australia	1.8	0	14.9	146.6	69.3	2,770.1	81,234.6	294.8	16.7	84,515.4
New Guinea	22.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.3	0
New Zealand	5,570.2	0	13,678.3	233.5	3,172.0	8,092.2	1,697.6	15.9	19,248.5	13,211.2
Libya	76.6	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	78.3	0
Egypt	986.7	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	986.7	1.2
Ethiopia	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0
Union South Africa	1,697.1	30.3	32.0	39.1	0	26.4	16,549.8	0	1,729.1	16,645.6
Iran	208.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	208.6	0.2
Arabia	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4	0
Total	112,023.8	432.0	120,727.2	16,282.7	10,436.1	35,808.6	182,858.4	410.1	232,751.0	246,227.9

Compiled from United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report No. FT 110, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 50 pounds.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis, Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1949 1/

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi Smyrna etc.		Apparel: Not finer than 40s		Apparel: 40s-44s	Apparel: 44s-56s	Apparel: Finer than 56s	Apparel: Carbonized	Total wool	
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	1.5	79.4	0	26.2	44.2	553.0	379.7	6.2	1.5	1,088.7
Brazil	168.7	0	18.7	0	4.2	254.2	3,139.8	0	187.4	3,398.2
Peru	0	0	0	0	6.4	72.9	303.9	0	0	383.2
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	1,120.2	1,546.3	0	0	2,666.5
British East Africa	42.7	0	0	0	0	0	75.9	0	42.7	75.9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	0	2.0
Other British W. Africa	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.3
Uruguay	12.0	20.1	256.5	213.4	1,032.7	3,088.8	36,838.4	0	268.5	41,193.4
French West Africa	27.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.9	0
Argentine	15,001.9	273.9	48,156.7	7,615.6	2,249.9	4,691.3	9,209.1	5.0	63,156.6	24,044.8
Iceland	21.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.6	0
Sweden	223.7	0	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	233.4	0
United Kingdom	1,194.6	22.8	554.1	4.1	12.1	120.8	39.7	0	1,748.7	199.5
Ireland	553.0	0	184.0	126.2	147.8	14.9	0	0	737.0	288.9
Netherlands	179.6	0	117.6	5.3	11.3	11.7	73.2	0	297.2	101.5
Belgium	45.4	0	0	0	0	0	404.7	20.0	45.4	424.7
Czechoslovakia	25.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.5	0
France	243.2	0	74.7	4.9	20.8	48.6	123.5	0	317.9	197.8
Bahamas	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0
U.S.S.R.	878.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878.3	0
Portugal	484.2	0	22.0	0	0	1.1	0	0	506.2	1.1
Malta	172.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.5	0
Italy	1,594.1	0	626.5	0	0	6.1	79.6	0	2,220.6	85.7
Turkey	71.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71.2	0
Syria	4,041.0	2.2	124.0	0	0	0	0	0	4,165.0	2.2

- Continued

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1949 1/ - Continued

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel						Total wool	
	Donskoi Smyrna etc.		Not finer than 40s		40s-44s	44s-56s	Finer than 56s	Carbonized		
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Lebanon	1,694.6	6.1	99.4	0	0	0	0	0	1,794.0	6.1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	108.7	0	0	108.7
Iraq	5,417.8	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	5,418.5	0.2
Iran	328.9	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	328.9	2.2
Afghanistan	557.5	12.4	47.1	0	0	0	0	0	604.6	12.4
India	8,286.1	13.4	12.9	27.3	0	0	0	0	8,299.0	40.7
Pakistan	6,982.8	5.7	105.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	7,088.2	5.9
Germany	0	0	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	0
China	9,058.2	4.6	241.5	0.8	0	3.6	0	0	9,299.7	9.0
Australia	0	19.9	327.0	490.2	450.5	2,792.6	52,847.8	146.0	327.0	56,747.0
Israel Palestine	129.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129.4	0
New Zealand	1,917.1	4.7	5,347.1	214.3	2,637.3	5,460.8	1,556.4	0	7,264.2	9,873.5
Libya	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.4	0
Egypt	486.4	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	486.4	10.8
Ethiopia	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0
Union South Africa	1,242.3	34.9	112.7	103.9	0.7	29.2	13,791.1	0	1,355.0	13,959.8
Paraguay	27.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.0	0
Total	61,123.3	502.5	56,447.9	8,833.7	6,617.9	18,269.8	120,528.6	179.2	117,571.2	154,931.7

Compiled from United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report No. FT 110, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1950 1/

Country of origin	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Free	Carpet: Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.: Dutiable	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Free	Apparel: Not finer than 40's: Dutiable	Apparel: 40's 44's: Dutiable	Apparel: 44's 56's: Dutiable	Apparel: Finer than 56's: Dutiable	Carbonized: Dutiable	Total wool: Free	Total wool: Dutiable 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Uruguay	31.3	0	258.1	383.6	1,373.1	7,516.5	64,491.4	83.0	289.4	73,847.6
Argentina	19,486.6	342.3	71,193.2	10,205.3	1,638.6	6,785.3	25,205.9	70.6	90,679.8	44,248.0
Iceland	121.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121.0	0
Sweden	102.5	0	404.9	0	0	4.1	0	0	507.4	4.1
United Kingdom	4,093.6	14.9	1,853.3	193.7	359.6	252.3	194.5	3.0	5,946.9	1,018.0
Ireland	558.1	15.6	133.2	49.4	108.3	130.5	1.8	0	691.3	305.6
Netherlands	114.7	0	46.4	0	0	71.2	39.6	0	161.1	110.8
Portugal	2,108.1	151.1	0	0	4.5	5.8	4.8	0	2,108.1	166.2
Malta	982.8	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	982.8	11.9
Italy	3,273.6	0	728.2	0	0	3.0	36.6	0	4,001.8	39.6
Greece	14.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.6	0
Turkey	3,595.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,595.4	0
Syria	11,370.2	29.8	45.7	59.0	0	0	0	0	11,415.9	88.8
Lebanon	3,272.3	16.1	70.7	0	0	0	0	0	3,343.0	16.1
Iraq	8,880.4	51.9	93.6	29.5	0	0	0	0	8,974.0	81.4
Iran	4,039.3	14.9	142.2	1.7	0	0	0	0	4,181.5	16.6
Afghanistan	2,192.6	65.6	135.5	0	0	0	0	0	2,328.1	65.6
India	11,064.0	0.8	135.2	41.4	0	2.0	95.2	0	11,199.2	139.4
Pakistan	8,945.6	266.3	22.4	0	0	0	0	0	8,968.0	266.3
China	21,826.8	74.6	226.4	6.8	0	4.0	0	0	22,053.2	85.4
Australia	52.6	4.2	333.7	960.9	911.7	7,105.8	76,849.4	366.9	386.3	86,198.9
New Zealand	4,335.1	82.5	25,267.6	1,100.6	6,872.0	10,373.3	2,500.6	0	29,602.7	20,929.0

Continued -

Table 9.- Wool, clean basis: Imports for consumption, United States, by country and grade, 1950 1/
(Continued)

Country of origin	Carpet		Apparel					Carbonized	Total	
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.		Not finer than 40s		40s, 44s	44s, 56s	Finer than 56s			
	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bahamas	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0
Brazil	251.0	2.5	9.8	0	0	26.5	391.1	0	260.8	420.1
Belgium	70.4	42.6	19.0	0	0	40.0	397.8	4.4	89.4	484.8
France	764.1	6.5	347.0	19.8	28.1	55.6	36.4	12.9	1,111.1	159.3
Germany	26.2	11.5	0	15.8	0	0	38.5	0	26.2	65.8
Spain	1,035.2	187.3	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	1,035.2	192.3
French Morocco	14.8	0	29.6	0	22.0	0	0	0	44.4	22.0
Egypt	515.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515.7	0
Denmark	37.7	0	0	0	5.3	57.4	0.2	0	37.7	62.9
Israel Palestine	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	0
Union South Africa	1,869.9	307.8	167.0	506.2	6.2	34.8	11,429.5	41.5	2,036.9	12,326.0
Canada	0	5.3	15.9	84.5	45.6	846.4	598.4	2.2	15.9	1,582.4
Chile	0	0	0	7.2	0	1,606.1	1,848.3	0	0	3,461.6
Peru	0	0	0	5.3	6.8	617.8	2,927.9	0	0	3,557.8
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	2.8	36.7	0	0	0	39.5
British Malaya	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	4.5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	2/
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.7	0	0	26.7
British East Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.7	0	0	15.7
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.1	0	0	47.1
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.5
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2
Total	115,057.0	1,706.0	101,678.6	13,675.7	11,384.6	35,579.6	187,178.9	585.7	216,735.6	250,110.5

Compiled from United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report No. FT 110, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 50 pounds.

Table 10.- Total and per capita wool consumption, scoured basis, United States, 1935 to date 1/

Year	Total			Per capita		
	Apparel wool 2/	Carpet wool 3/	Total	Apparel wool 2/	Carpet wool 3/	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	319.0	98.5	417.5	2.49	0.77	3.26
1936	299.8	106.3	406.1	2.33	.82	3.15
1937	274.2	106.6	380.8	2.12	.82	2.94
1938 4/	219.6	64.9	284.5	1.68	.50	2.18
1939	293.1	103.4	396.5	2.22	.79	3.01
1940	310.0	97.9	407.9	2.33	.74	3.07
1941	514.4	133.6	648.0	3.83	1.00	4.83
1942 5/	560.5	43.1	603.6	4.13	.32	4.45
1943 4/	603.3	32.9	636.2	4.38	.24	4.62
1944	577.0	45.8	622.8	4.14	.33	4.47
1945	589.2	55.9	645.1	4.18	.40	4.58
1946	609.6	127.9	737.5	4.28	.90	5.18
1947 4/	525.9	172.3	698.2	3.63	1.19	4.82
1948	485.2	207.9	693.1	3.29	1.41	4.70
1949	339.0	161.4	500.4	2.26	1.08	3.34
1950	436.9	197.9	634.8	2.86	1.30	4.16
1951	376.9	101.7	478.6	2.43	.66	3.09
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						

Based on data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Prior to 1942 wool was considered as consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring or raw stock dyeing. Beginning January 1943, wool was considered as consumed (1) on the woolen system when laid in mixes and (2) on the worsted system when entering scouring bowls. From August 1948 forward, consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil production. Raw wool consumption on the cotton and other spinning systems is not included in 1946 and later years. It is included in earlier years. The quantities, in thousands of pounds, scoured basis, are: 1949-2,818; 1948-3,626; 1947 (31 weeks only)-2,783; 1946-10,557. Data include consumption in batting and felt manufactures in 1946 and earlier years but not in later years. Data are for 52 week periods approximating calendar years except as noted. 2/ Data for 1935-41 include all domestic wool and all foreign wool except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. The data for these years include a small quantity of duty-free wool and exclude a small quantity of duty-paid wool. Data for later years include all duty-paid wool and exclude all duty-free wool. 3/ Data for 1935-41 include only foreign wools such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. The data for these years include a small quantity of duty-paid wool and exclude a small quantity of duty-free wool. Data for later years include all duty-free wools and exclude all duty-paid wools. 4/ Period of 53 weeks. 5/ Period of 51 weeks.

Table 11.- Mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, by grades, United States, 1935 to date 1/

Year	Total domestic and foreign							Percent domestic 2/
	64s and finer	58s, 60s	56s	48s, 50s	46s	44s and coarser	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent
1935	121.5	49.0	73.4	53.2	9.3	12.6	319.0	92
1936	109.8	42.6	64.2	47.8	11.9	23.5	299.8	76
1937	105.3	36.0	58.5	40.5	10.9	23.0	274.2	64
1938 3/	90.9	29.3	48.5	35.7	5.7	9.5	219.6	88
1939	124.2	39.1	63.8	42.6	9.0	14.4	293.1	83
1940	137.6	46.3	59.2	43.2	8.4	15.3	310.0	69
1941	223.1	77.8	95.7	66.2	52.9	4/	514.4	43

	60s and finer	50s up to 60s	48s and coarser	Total	Percent
1942 5/	294.0	192.9	73.6	560.5	43
1943 3/	280.8	255.6	66.9	603.3	34
1944	268.9	241.8	66.3	577.0	26
1945	281.5	247.1	60.6	589.2	20
1946	334.5	190.5	84.6	609.6	18
1947 3/	327.2	134.6	64.1	525.9	31
1948	303.4	130.7	51.1	485.2	40
1949	185.1	120.1	33.8	339.0	50
1950	246.0	150.9	40.0	436.9	40
1951	217.4	125.6	34.1	376.9	40
1952					
1953					
1954					
1955					

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Data for 1935-41 include all domestic wool and all foreign wool except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. The data for these years include a small quantity of duty-free wool and include a small quantity of duty-paid wool. Data for later years include all duty-paid wool and exclude all duty-free wool. Prior to 1942 wool was considered as consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring or raw stock dyeing. Beginning 1942 wool was considered as consumed (1) on the woolen system when laid in mixes and (2) on the worsted system when entering scouring bowls. From August 1948 forward consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil production. Raw wool consumption on the cotton and other spinning systems is not included in 1946 and later years. It is included in prior years. The quantities, in thousands of pounds, scoured basis are: 1949- 2,818; 1948- 3,626; 1947 (31 weeks only)- 2,783; 1946- 10,557. Data include consumption in batting and felt manufactures prior to 1947. Annual totals are for periods of 52 weeks approximating calendar years except as noted. Data for the years 1935-41 are preliminary; only revised totals are available for those years. 2/ Percentages for the years 1935-47 are based on unrevised data. Percentages for 1948 and later years are based on domestic production adjusted for changes in stocks of domestic wools. 3/ Period of 53 weeks. 4/ Included with 46s. 5/ Period of 51 weeks.

Table 12.- Percentage distribution of mill consumption of apparel wool by grades, United States, 1935 to date 1/

Year	Grade						
	64s and finer	58s, 60s	56s	48s, 50s	46s	44s and coarser	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	38.1	15.4	23.0	16.7	2.9	3.9	100.0
1936	36.7	14.2	21.4	15.9	4.0	7.8	100.0
1937	38.4	13.1	21.3	14.8	4.0	8.4	100.0
1938 3/	41.4	13.3	22.1	16.3	2.6	4.3	100.0
1939	42.4	13.3	21.8	14.5	3.1	4.9	100.0
1940	44.5	14.9	19.1	13.9	2.7	4.9	100.0
1941	43.2	15.1	18.6	12.8	10.3	4/	100.0

Year	60s and finer	50s up to 60s	48s and coarser	Total
1942 5/	52.5	34.4	13.1	100.0
1943 3/	46.5	42.4	11.1	100.0
1944	46.6	41.9	11.5	100.0
1945	47.8	41.9	10.3	100.0
1946	54.9	31.2	13.9	100.0
1947 3/	62.2	25.6	12.2	100.0
1948	62.6	26.9	10.5	100.0
1949	54.6	35.4	10.0	100.0
1950	56.3	34.5	9.2	100.0
1951	57.7	33.3	9.0	100.0
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				

See table 11 for footnotes.

Table 13.- Weekly average mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, on the woolen and worsted systems, United States, by months, 1935 to date

Year	Total woolen and worsted systems 1/												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	5.75	5.05	4.86	5.72	6.63	5.98	6.17	6.96	6.09	7.76	7.26	5.83	6.14
1936	6.15	6.64	5.45	4.43	4.67	5.41	5.34	6.20	5.78	5.57	6.44	7.51	5.76
1937	6.37	7.13	7.29	6.43	6.32	5.56	4.53	5.53	4.75	3.56	2.96	2.91	5.28
1938	2.54	3.03	2.61	2.53	3.23	3.87	4.55	5.79	4.91	4.93	5.88	5.94	4.14
1939	5.19	5.61	5.28	3.91	5.06	5.95	5.50	6.18	6.25	6.80	6.61	5.60	5.64
1940	5.64	5.33	4.42	3.50	4.27	4.84	5.69	6.20	7.15	7.84	8.45	8.50	5.96
1941	8.01	8.99	9.84	9.34	10.18	10.45	9.32	9.93	10.44	10.40	10.17	10.92	9.89
1942	11.12	10.24	10.78	11.19	11.08	10.70	11.47	11.34	10.46	11.27	11.10	11.38	10.99
1943	11.23	12.33	12.57	11.80	12.21	11.83	10.96	11.55	10.76	10.86	10.70	10.23	11.38
1944	11.56	11.73	11.86	11.73	11.73	10.38	9.69	10.60	10.43	11.44	11.32	10.89	11.10
1945	12.15	12.79	13.71	12.84	12.73	12.87	9.79	9.45	9.75	10.31	10.09	9.60	11.33
1946	10.61	11.72	12.39	12.09	11.84	12.21	9.97	12.24	12.26	12.44	11.83	11.50	11.72
1947	11.55	12.09	11.43	10.59	9.61	9.46	7.76	9.51	9.50	9.84	9.41	8.76	9.92
1948	10.42	10.72	10.33	10.65	10.40	9.63	7.94	9.71	9.04	8.50	7.42	7.42	9.33
1949	7.32	6.81	5.67	4.88	5.29	5.65	5.62	7.36	7.17	8.38	7.19	7.03	6.52
1950	8.01	8.84	8.52	7.95	8.27	8.08	7.37	9.90	9.01	9.67	7.87	7.39	8.40
1951	8.05	7.41	6.99	8.59	8.44	8.34	6.14	7.22	6.85	6.34	6.34	6.27	7.24
1952													
1953													
1954													
1955													

- Continued

Table 13.- Weekly average mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, on the woolen and worsted systems, United States, by months, 1935 to date - Continued

Year	Worsted system												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	3.81	3.11	3.31	4.05	4.62	4.24	4.12	4.63	4.24	5.41	5.16	4.14	4.22
1936	4.29	4.74	3.59	2.72	2.87	3.67	3.79	4.35	4.08	3.95	4.42	5.26	3.95
1937	4.33	4.78	5.08	4.34	4.26	3.65	3.05	3.71	3.21	2.31	1.72	1.66	3.51
1938	1.45	1.65	1.54	1.65	2.17	2.61	3.27	4.07	3.38	3.35	4.05	4.20	2.78
1939	3.50	3.81	3.70	2.54	3.32	4.07	3.78	4.22	4.36	4.89	4.65	3.80	3.87
1940	3.98	3.67	3.05	2.22	2.70	3.19	3.85	4.05	4.45	5.13	5.50	5.39	3.92
1941	5.39	6.09	6.52	6.29	6.66	6.87	6.31	6.24	6.50	6.69	6.44	6.60	6.37
1942	6.87	6.03	6.31	6.42	6.09	5.71	6.23	5.91	5.33	5.29	5.28	5.30	5.89
1943	5.16	5.60	5.70	5.54	5.82	5.60	5.21	5.51	5.29	5.59	5.42	5.20	5.46
1944	5.89	5.87	6.05	5.87	5.96	5.21	4.91	5.17	5.30	5.55	5.58	5.33	5.56
1945	5.74	5.96	6.18	5.94	5.81	6.07	5.08	4.91	5.59	5.91	5.72	5.40	5.69
1946	6.20	6.82	7.23	6.99	6.65	6.92	5.63	6.74	6.90	6.95	6.54	6.62	6.66
1947	6.76	7.34	7.25	7.01	6.40	6.28	5.09	6.09	6.04	6.37	6.06	5.66	6.34
1948	6.76	7.07	6.82	7.07	7.00	6.43	5.27	6.47	6.07	5.36	4.61	4.87	6.14
1949	4.73	4.40	3.60	2.76	2.62	2.98	2.90	4.04	4.15	4.93	4.46	4.66	3.85
1950	5.35	6.16	6.00	5.36	5.36	5.34	4.81	6.64	6.18	6.53	5.26	4.83	5.65
1951	5.27	4.67	4.16	5.62	5.27	5.03	3.41	3.95	3.68	3.16	3.08	3.15	4.21
1952													
1953													
1954													
1955													

- Continued

Table 13.- Weekly average mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, on the woolen and worsted systems, United States, by months, 1935 to date - Continued

Year	Woolen system												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	1.94	1.94	1.55	1.67	2.01	1.74	2.05	2.33	1.85	2.35	2.10	1.69	1.92
1936	1.86	1.90	1.86	1.71	1.80	1.74	1.55	1.85	1.70	1.62	2.02	2.25	1.81
1937	2.04	2.35	2.21	2.09	2.06	1.91	1.48	1.82	1.54	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.77
1938	1.09	1.38	1.07	0.88	1.06	1.26	1.28	1.72	1.53	1.58	1.83	1.74	1.36
1939	1.69	1.80	1.58	1.37	1.74	1.88	1.72	1.96	1.89	1.91	1.96	1.80	1.77
1940	1.66	1.66	1.37	1.28	1.57	1.65	1.84	2.15	2.70	2.71	2.95	3.11	2.04
1941	2.62	2.90	3.32	3.05	3.52	3.58	3.01	3.69	3.94	3.71	3.73	4.23	3.52
1942	4.25	4.21	4.47	4.77	4.99	4.99	5.24	5.43	5.13	5.98	5.82	6.08	5.10
1943	6.07	6.73	6.87	6.26	6.39	6.23	5.75	6.04	5.47	5.27	5.28	5.03	5.92
1944	5.67	5.86	5.81	5.86	5.77	5.17	4.78	5.43	5.13	5.89	5.74	5.56	5.54
1945	6.41	6.83	7.53	6.90	6.92	6.80	4.71	4.54	4.16	4.40	4.37	4.20	5.64
1946	4.41	4.90	5.16	5.10	5.19	5.29	4.34	5.50	5.36	5.49	5.29	4.88	5.06
1947	4.79	4.75	4.18	3.58	3.21	3.18	2.67	3.42	3.46	3.47	3.35	3.10	3.58
1948	3.66	3.65	3.51	3.58	3.40	3.20	2.67	3.24	2.97	3.14	2.81	2.55	3.19
1949	2.59	2.41	2.07	2.12	2.67	2.67	2.72	3.32	3.02	3.45	2.73	2.37	2.67
1950	2.66	2.68	2.52	2.59	2.91	2.74	2.56	3.26	2.83	3.14	2.61	2.56	2.75
1951	2.78	2.74	2.83	2.97	3.17	3.31	2.73	3.27	3.17	3.18	3.26	3.12	3.03
1952													
1953													
1954													
1955													

1/ Monthly data for the years 1935-41 compiled from Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Annual averages for those years and all data for other years compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Monthly averages are based on unrevised data. Monthly periods consist of 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totalling 13 weeks for each quarter. Annual averages are for periods of 52 weeks approximating calendar years except for 1938, 1943, and 1947, which are periods of 53 weeks and 1942 which is a period of 51 weeks. Annual averages are computed from revised aggregate totals and not from the monthly data shown. Data for 1935-41 include all domestic wool and all foreign wool except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. The data for those years include a small quantity of duty-free wool and exclude a small quantity of duty-paid wool. Data for later years include all duty-paid wool and exclude a small quantity of duty-paid wool. Data for later years include all duty-paid wool and exclude all duty-free wool. Prior to 1942 wool was considered as consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring or raw stock dyeing. Beginning 1942 wool was considered as consumed (1) on the woolen system when laid in mixes and (2) on the worsted system when entering scouring bowls. From August 1948 forward consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil production. 2/ Raw wool consumption on the cotton and other spinning systems is not included in 1946 and later years. It is included in consumption on the woolen system for earlier years. Consumption on the woolen system also included consumption in batting and felt manufactures for years prior to 1947.

Table 14.- Stocks of apparel wool held by U. S. Government, dealers, and manufacturers, scoured basis, on April 1, and comparison of stocks with mill consumption, United States, 1935 to date

Year	Government stocks			Privately owned						Total reported stocks	Number of weeks mill supply represented by stocks 2/	
				Domestic wool			Foreign wool 1/					
	CCC (domestic wool)	DSC (foreign wool)	Total	Dealers	Manufacturers	Total	Dealers	Manufacturers	Total		Privately owned	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Number	Number
1935				73.7	41.6	115.3	9.6	9.6	3/19.2	3/134.5	3/134.5	25.9	25.9
1936				22.0	38.5	60.5	19.1	25.5	3/44.6	3/105.1	3/105.1	17.3	17.3
1937				19.1	39.6	58.7	13.8	36.7	50.5	109.2	109.2	15.9	15.9
1938				55.1	30.6	85.7	8.3	13.8	22.1	107.8	107.8	39.8	39.8
1939				32.5	30.4	62.9	12.6	13.9	26.5	89.4	89.4	16.7	16.7
1940				22.4	28.6	51.0	15.4	28.4	43.8	94.8	94.8	18.3	18.3
1941				14.5	29.8	44.3	20.1	50.2	70.3	114.6	114.6	12.9	12.9
1942		113.4	113.4	25.5	41.3	66.8	27.4	76.9	4/104.3	4/171.1	4/284.5	16.0	26.5
1943		168.4	168.4	19.4	40.6	60.0	21.5	64.9	86.4	146.4	314.8	12.2	26.3
1944	83.4	157.8	241.2	9.3	23.2	32.5	45.5	88.4	133.9	166.4	407.6	14.2	34.8
1945	125.6	35.6	161.2	11.5	22.9	34.4	37.4	116.5	153.9	188.3	349.5	14.7	27.2
1946	195.9		195.9	19.0	17.0	36.0	67.2	122.3	189.5	225.5	421.4	19.6	36.6
1947	193.4		193.4	19.0	32.2	51.2	47.6	112.0	159.6	210.8	404.2	18.1	34.8
1948	139.3		139.3	24.2	52.7	76.9	35.6	94.7	130.3	207.2	346.5	19.8	33.1
1949	66.7		66.7	19.8	37.9	57.7	17.2	57.7	74.9	132.6	199.3	20.3	30.5
1950	16.9		16.9	19.1	36.3	55.4	16.1	54.8	70.9	126.3	143.2	15.2	17.3
1951	5/		5/	7.0	28.5	35.6	11.3	83.5	94.8	130.3	6/130.3	17.3	17.3
1952													
1953													
1954													
1955													

1/ Data include in-bond wools. Data include all foreign wools except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. Data do not include wools entered free for storage for the British Government as an act of international courtesy and later reexported. Until April 1, 1948, stock data were collected quarterly; since then, data have been collected annually as of the end of the first quarter.
2/ Stocks compared with the January-March average weekly rate of mill consumption.
3/ Includes a small quantity of wool afloat. 4/ Excludes 36s, 40s foreign wool which was reported as carpet wool. 5/ Negligible. 6/ Does not include wool held by Commodity Credit Corporation for Department of Defense.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Commodity Credit Corporation, and information furnished by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Table 15.- Stocks of apparel wool, scoured basis, by grades, United States, April 1, 1935 to date - Continued

Year 2/	Foreign wool										
	Manufacturers and dealers										
	64s, 70s, 80s	58s, 60s	56s	48s, 50s	46s	44s	36s, 40s	Grade not stated	Total	DSC 1/	Total 2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.
1935	2.1	0.8	1.4	2.1	4.5	8.3	3/	0	4/19.2		4/19.2
1936 5/	8.8	3.0	5.2	7.9	4.1	15.5	3/	0	4/44.5		4/44.5
1937 5/	12.4	5.2	7.9	8.8	4.5	11.6	3/	0	50.4		50.4
1938 5/	4.9	2.2	4.0	4.2	1.7	1.7	3.4	0	22.1		22.1
1939 5/	5.4	2.2	3.9	2.5	1.2	2.0	9.2	0	26.4		26.4
1940 5/	10.9	8.3	6.5	3.3	1.8	2.6	8.5	0	41.9		41.9
1941 5/	21.4	13.5	12.3	7.2	2.5	2.2	9.7	0	68.8		68.8
	64s, 70s, 80s	60s, 62s	56s, 58s	50s, 52s	46s, 48s	44s	40s and coarser	Grade not stated	Total	DSC 1/	Total 2/
1942	36.6	17.8	23.0	10.7	8.2	8.0	7/	0	7/104.3	113.4	7/217.7
1943	21.3	9.7	23.5	8.1	5.6	9.2	9.0	0	86.4	168.4	254.8
1944	36.4	17.1	28.4	13.4	8.7	12.2	17.7	0	133.9	157.8	291.7
1945	46.1	27.5	31.6	16.0	6.4	13.4	12.9	0	153.9	35.6	189.5
1946	52.7	28.8	33.6	19.5	7.0	14.9	33.0	0	189.5		189.5
1947	51.7	21.8	24.1	14.2	6.2	14.0	27.6	0	159.6		159.6
1948	36.7	26.2	23.7	13.9	6.1	23.7	3/	0	130.3		130.3
1949	19.9	19.5	15.0	6.9	3.8	9.8	3/	0	74.9		74.9
1950	23.2	15.2	13.1	6.2	3.5	6.6	3/	3.1	70.9		70.9
1951	23.6	27.8	21.1	7.4	3.3	9.9	3/	1.7	94.8		94.8
1952											
1953											
1954											
1955											

1/ Not available by grade. The bulk of these wools graded finer than 56s. 2/ Data include in-bond wools. Data include all foreign wools except Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, and similar wools particularly suitable for floor coverings. Data include Defense Supplies Corporation stockpile wools, but do not include wools entered free for storage for the British Government as an act of international courtesy and later reexported. Until April 1, 1948, stock data were collected quarterly; since then, data have been collected annually as of the end of the first quarter. 3/ Included with 44s. 4/ Include a small quantity of wool afloat which had not entered United States ports. 5/ Preliminary data. Revised data not available by grade. 6/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 7/ 36s, 40s foreign wool reported as carpet wool.

Table 15.- Stocks of apparel wool, scoured basis, by grades, United States, April 1, 1935 to date - Continued

Year	Domestic wool								
	Manufacturers, dealers, and CCC								
	64s, 70s, 80s	58s,60s	56s	48s,50s	46s	44s	36s,40s	Grade not stated	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	45.9	20.6	25.0	17.6	2.1	0.9	3/	3.2	115.3
1936 5/	17.9	10.8	18.2	9.3	1.8	0.8	3/	0.3	59.1
1937 5/	17.6	12.8	17.0	9.2	1.2	0.5	3/	0.1	58.4
1938 5/	31.9	17.7	21.1	11.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	85.5
1939 5/	22.4	13.1	17.1	7.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	62.8
1940 5/	13.7	12.5	14.8	7.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	6/	50.2
1941 5/	11.3	9.1	12.8	7.4	1.5	2.6	0.2	6/	44.9
	64s, 70s, 80s	60s, 62s	56s, 58s	50s, 52s	46s, 48s	44s	40s and coarser	Grade not stated	Total
1942	19.3	12.1	19.7	7.0	2.5	0.7	0.5	5.0	66.8
1943	16.9	9.5	19.2	7.7	3.0	1.3	0.7	1.7	60.0
1944	60.0	14.4	27.7	8.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	115.9
1945	69.4	36.2	35.4	7.5	3.1	1.4	7.0	0	160.0
1946	104.9	46.3	48.7	16.6	3.0	1.7	10.7	0	231.9
1947	99.3	46.7	68.0	16.7	3.1	1.3	9.5	0	244.6
1948	57.0	36.2	85.2	15.5	12.9	9.4	3/	0	216.2
1949	14.2	18.8	56.0	18.4	12.5	4.5	3/	0	124.4
1950	15.7	14.3	31.1	7.4	1.5	1.2	3/	1.1	72.3
1951	7.3	8.4	12.4	3.7	1.7	1.0	3/	1.2	35.7
1952									
1953									
1954									
1955									

For footnotes see last page of table. - Continued

Table 15.- Stocks of apparel wool, scoured basis, by grades, United States, April 1 1935 to date

Year 2/	Domestic and foreign wool										
	Manufacturers, dealers, and CCC										
	64s, 70s, 80s	58s, 60s	56s	48s, 50s	46s	44s	36s, 40s	Grade not stated	Total	DSC 1/	Total 2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1935	48.0	21.4	26.4	19.7	6.6	9.2	3/	3.2	134.5		4/134.5
1936 5/	26.7	13.8	23.4	17.2	5.9	16.3	3/	0.3	103.6		4/103.6
1937 5/	30.0	18.0	24.9	18.0	5.7	12.1	3/	0.1	108.8		108.8
1938 5/	36.8	19.9	25.1	15.6	3.4	2.1	3.7	1.0	107.6		107.6
1939 5/	27.8	15.3	21.0	10.0	2.7	2.4	9.6	0.4	89.2		89.2
1940 5/	24.6	20.8	21.3	10.6	3.2	2.9	8.7	6/	92.1		92.1
1941 5/	32.7	22.6	25.1	14.6	4.0	4.8	9.9	6/	113.7		113.7
	64s, 70s, 80s	60s, 62s	56s, 58s	50s, 52s	46s, 48s	44s	40s and coarser	Grade not stated	Total	DSC 1/	Total 2/
1942	55.9	29.9	42.7	17.7	10.7	8.7	7/0.5	5.0	7/171.1	113.4	7/284.5
1943	38.2	19.2	42.7	15.8	8.6	10.5	9.7	1.7	146.4	168.4	314.8
1944	96.4	31.5	56.1	21.4	10.9	13.9	18.3	1.3	249.8	157.8	407.6
1945	115.5	63.7	67.0	23.5	9.5	14.8	19.9	0	313.9	35.6	349.5
1946	157.6	75.1	82.3	36.1	10.0	16.6	43.7	0	421.4		421.4
1947	151.0	68.5	92.1	30.9	9.3	15.3	37.1	0	404.2		404.2
1948	93.7	62.4	108.9	29.4	19.0	33.1	3/	0	346.5		346.5
1949	34.1	38.3	71.0	25.3	16.3	14.3	3/	0	199.3		199.3
1950	38.9	29.5	44.2	13.6	5.0	7.8	3/	4.2	143.2		143.2
1951	30.9	36.1	33.5	11.0	5.0	10.9	3/	2.9	130.3		130.3
1952											
1953											
1954											
1955											

For footnotes see last page of table.

- Continued

Table .16- World supply and disposition of wool, clean basis, average 1934-38 annual 1946-51

Item	1934-38 average	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Supply							
Carry-in stocks	1/ --	2,484	2,338	1,980	1,596	1,426	1,081
Production	2,058	2,088	2,053	2,110	2,190	2,257	2,310
Total		4,572	4,391	4,090	3,786	3,683	3,391
Disposition							
Consumption	2,058	2,234	2,411	2,494	2,360	2,602	2,400
Closing stocks	1/ -	2,338	1,980	1,596	1,426	1,081	991

1/ It is assumed that carry-in and closing stocks were about equal in this period and amounted to about 24 weeks supply or between 975 and 1,000 million pounds.

Table 17. Estimated World production of wool, clean basis, by quality counts, 1950-51 season.
(The figures include both shorn and pulled wool and also wool exported on skins)

	64/70s & finer	60s to 64s	58s	56s	52s & 50/56s	46s to 50s	44/46s & Coarser	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Australia	119	331	95	79	-	35	-	659
New Zealand	-	5	12	27	47	155	2	248
South Africa	88	15	-	-	-	-	15	118
Argentina	-	33	51	27	-	23	85	219
Uruguay	-	55	28	18	-	8	3	112
TOTAL 5 Main Exporters	207	439	186	151	47	221	105	1356
United States	45	18	15	20	12	3	-	113
Brazil	-			11		10	-	21
Chile	-			15		12	-	27
United Kingdom	-			23		27	10	60
France	1	2	6	3	2	1	-	15
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-			4		1	-	5
Italy	-	1	3	5		4	4	17
Turkey	-			-		-	40	40
India & Pakistan	-			-		-	47	47
Russia	-			-		116	60	176
Canada	-			6		-	-	6
All others	25			6		81	226	338
	737			516		476	492	2221

Table 18.- Production of wool in specified countries, greasy basis, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45; annual 1947 to 1951 1/

Continent and country	Averages 1936-40	Averages 1941-45	1947	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	15.6	17.7	14.1	11.9	9.8	9.5	10.0
United States							
Shorn	360.6	360.2	252.8	233.9	216.8	220.1	227.6
Pulled	64.7	68.3	56.6	46.6	35.6	32.4	32.4
Total	425.3	428.5	309.4	280.5	252.4	252.5	260.0
Estimated total 3/	451.7	457.3	334.7	304.6	271.9	270.9	279.7
EUROPE							
Austria	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5
Bulgaria	28.7	4/ 26.4	4/ 26.4	4/ 27.0	4/ 27.0	4/ 27.0	4/ 28.0
Eire	17.2	15.9	13.3	12.2	12.0	13.7	14.0
Finland	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
France 5/	37.1	27.3	28.6	29.3	33.9	35.0	33.0
Germany 6/	31.7	35.5	25.4	26.8	29.0	27.0	27.0
Greece	19.3	12.8	19.1	18.2	17.1	16.5	17.2
Hungary	12.9	8.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	6.8	-
Italy	30.4	27.5	27.1	28.9	35.3	35.0	37.0
Netherlands	6.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5
Norway	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.0
Poland and Danzig 6/	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	16.3	17.2	18.0	18.0	17.0	21.2	22.0
Rumania 6/	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	70.0	83.0	77.0	88.0	82.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	110.1	88.6	71.8	75.0	82.5	86.0	85.0
Yugoslavia	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 7/	483.4	446.0	398.2	424.0	443.6	473.3	478.3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/9/	310.2	7/ 279.7	285.8	304.6	314.9	325.0	335.0
ASIA							
Iran	36.3	29.6	30.0	29.8	24.7	35.3	37.0
Iraq	21.6	21.1	24.2	32.7	26.7	28.7	30.0
Syria	10/ 10.7	11.0	12.7	12.1	10.0	13.0	15.0
Turkey	67.7	67.9	71.2	75.5	70.9	67.2	75.0
Afghanistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.0
China 11/	88.0	81.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
India	12/ 72.9	12/ 79.0	54.5	53.0	46.2	50.5	52.0
Pakistan	-	-	26.0	26.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 13/	344.2	336.7	341.8	354.7	347.2	369.5	388.9
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina 14/	411.0	505.8	475.0	419.0	420.0	420.0	440.0
Brazil 15/	35.5	37.6	43.0	45.2	48.5	47.4	49.6
Chile	32.6	38.6	41.9	41.9	46.3	44.0	46.0
Falkland Islands	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.8
Peru	19.4	17.6	15.9	17.2	18.7	19.8	20.5
Uruguay	126.2	144.0	150.3	144.0	163.3	176.4	190.0
Estimated total 16/	638.9	759.5	743.6	684.8	713.5	724.9	763.5
AFRICA							
Algeria	22.6	22.6	13.8	13.2	16.0	17.0	19.0
Egypt	7.5	5.9	5.6	7.7	6.4	8.0	6.6
French Morocco	35.1	39.4	25.0	28.0	30.0	33.1	35.3
Libya	-	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	
Tunisia	12.0	12.9	11.0	7.9	8.0	11.0	12.0
Union of South Africa 17/	252.3	231.9	205.2	219.0	217.5	230.0	240.0
Estimated total 18/	336.8	321.9	267.8	280.6	281.4	304.5	318.4
OCEANIA							
Australia	1,051.9	1,083.0	973.0	1,031.0	1,155.0	1,177.0	1,200.0
New Zealand	313.8	355.4	362.0	367.0	390.0	372.0	380.0
Total	1,365.9	1,438.5	1,335.1	1,398.1	1,545.1	1,549.1	1,580.1
Estimated world total 19/	3,930.0	4,040.0	3,710.0	3,750.0	3,920.0	4,020.0	4,140.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Includes Southern Dobrudja beginning 1944. 5/ Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. 6/ Based on present boundaries. 7/ Two years average (1944 and 1945). 8/ Includes estimates for Albania and for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. 9/ Based on the number of sheep and an average fleece weight of 4.7 pounds per head. 10/ Includes Lebanon. 11/ Includes China proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang(Turkestan). Figures for postwar years of 75 million pounds used only to indicate approximate level. 12/ Includes Pakistan. 13/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Nepal. 14/ Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston through 1947. 15/ Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. 16/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela, 17/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. 18/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo. 19/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries as noted. June 18, 1951.

Table 19. World consumption of wool, clean basis, average 1934-38, annual 1946-50

	1934-38 average	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	435	370	409	483	492	518
United States	330	738	698	693	500	625
France	232	214	256	256	262	255
Germany	180	30	40	47	91	126
Japan	108	22	10	10	16	51
Belgium	60	65	75	61	59	85
Italy	57	80	130	136	125	125
Spain	35	37	39	45	48	43
Poland	35	20	29	34	35	35
Czechoslovakia	24	14	34	20	14	10
Canada	20	41	42	35	30	28
Austria	13	4	8	12	13	15
Switzerland	12	18	20	18	15	16
Sweden	11	23	26	33	29	30
Netherlands	10	32	39	39	40	38
Portugal	10	13	14	13	10	10
Turkey	20	39	40	40	40	40
U.S.S.R.	180	140	155	170	195	200
Australia	35	66	70	80	75	64
New Zealand	4	8	7	7	8	8
South Africa	1	6	7	9	11	13
Argentina	36	45	45	50	55	54
Uruguay	3	7	8	8	10	11
Other Europe	89	59	68	63	62	70
Other Africa	12	20	21	20	20	22
Other America	31	53	51	43	40	45
Other Asia	75	70	70	69	65	65
Total	2,058	2,234	2,411	2,494	2,360	2,602

Table 20.- World consumption of wool, clean basis, by main quality groups, 1950.

	Merino (above 58's)	Fine Xbred (above 50's to 58's)	Medium Xbred (46's to 50's)	Carpet Type (44/46's and lower)	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
United States	240	149	40	196	625
United Kingdom	242	91	155	30	518
France	110	95	40	10	255
Belgium	48	17	10	10	85
Italy	69	42	8	6	125
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	47	41	30	8	126
Japan	30	14	7	-	51
Netherlands	11	14	13	-	38
Austria	5	6	4	-	15
Switzerland	7	5	4	-	16
Canada	7	9	12	-	28
Australia	36	20	6	2	64
New Zealand	3	3	2	-	8
South Africa	13	-	-	-	13
Argentina	27	15	12	-	54
Uruguay	8	3	-	-	11
Russia	10	15	115	60	200
Poland	18	10	7	-	35
Czechoslovakia	4	2	4	-	10
Turkey	-	-	-	40	40
Sweden	15	6	9	-	30
Spain	20	5	18	-	43
Portugal	1	3	6	-	10
All Others	20	30	22	130	202
Total	991	595	524	492	2,602

Table 21.- Exports of wool from principal Southern Hemisphere countries, actual weight, average 1934-38, annual 1947-49

Country of destination	Australia				New Zealand				Union of South Africa				Argentina				Uruguay			
	1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1934-38	1947	1948	1949
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United States	26	124	75	130	15	20	24	51	2	31	16	24	53	302	103	237	15	100	67	121
United Kingdom	321	349	410	448	164	243	205	210	44	60	63	58	85	11	4	2	20	2	--	0
Canada	3	16	14	16	10	12	16	11	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--
Continental Europe																				
France	110	173	221	155	25	65	79	38	50	50	54	25	48	75	20	53	7	0	1	11
Belgium	116	119	102	131	13	11	12	12	21	33	24	21	20	26	9	10	10	12	10	12
Germany	37	19	18	59	7	17	24	31	64	20	21	24	49	0	5	8	31	3	13	8
Italy	22	43	115	73	1	4	8	8	16	11	25	9	19	2	10	20	13	13	15	7
Netherlands	13	10	11	15	--	16	15	15	1	8	4	5	2	9	7	5	4	10	9	5
Sweden	4	9	11	9	0	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	5
Poland	13	5	29	37	--	1	6	4	3	2	2	1	10	2	2	1	2	4	1	--
Others	26	6	9	17	1	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	6	31	8	19	3	6	3	3
Total Continental Europe	341	387	516	496	47	120	148	111	157	131	135	88	155	146	63	120	72	49	54	51
Japan	132	2	23	56	18	0	4	4	21	5	3	3	7	0	0	1	8	1		5
Other Near and Far East	2	5	2	--	2	2	2	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	--	--	--
Australia	0	0	0	0	11	10	6	6	0	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	12	47	37	0	19	20	10	0	0	--	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
All others	2	26	34	28	9	2	3	8	7	3	2	5	6	13	6	6	0	2	2	2
Total	827	921	1,121	1,211	274	428	428	411	231	231	220	179	306	472	178	366	115	155	125	179

Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. Dash(--) indicates negligible amount included with "Others."
Compiled from official sources and reports of Foreign Service Officers.

Table 22.- Wool: International trade, actual weight, average 1935-39, annual 1947-50

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		1947 1/		1948 1/		1949 1/		1950 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada	6,241	19,337	3,131	39,339	3,070	42,399	3,038	31,986	3,369	34,222
Mexico	2/	2,041	2/	9,140	1,894	3,267	3,540	7,197	3/	3/
United States	325	224,498	12,720	644,000	1,072	761,406	15,632	440,924	6,684	685,556
Total	6,566	245,876	15,851	692,479	6,036	807,072	22,210	480,107	10,053	719,778
EUROPE										
Austria	1834/5/	20,900	162	9,072	39	8,843	762	17,596	1,500	19,000
Belgium	98,316	226,345	69,548	260,286	51,039	164,708	34,332	187,649	46,418	220,685
Bulgaria	4	1,693	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Czechoslovakia	4/5/ 1,050	4/5/ 36,387	21	46,541	0	38,593	3/	3/	3/	3/
Denmark	353	4,149	390	12,812	0	9,072	15	11,232	346	9,569
Eire	14,250	691	8,749	5,280	9,549	7,795	10,668	4,507	13,052	4,230
Finland	0	5,772	0	7,104	0	8,168	0	10,930	3/	3/
France	59,575	403,345	6,682	424,400	15,185	488,968	29,290	482,930	38,678	453,040
Germany	0	259,932	6/3/	6/3/	0	90,946	101	138,516	1,043	182,623
Greece	1,706	7,717	11	4,251	371	5,152	270	9,685	682	14,426
Hungary	839	2,126	0	7,765	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Iceland	1,512	0	1,240	0	747	0	574	0	558	0
Italy	1,040	78,958	1,703	298,786	2,664	128,503	2,365	158,818	3,086	141,974
Netherlands	3,908	16,318	1,014	56,059	1,287	35,395	1,678	41,452	1,492	38,962
Norway	272	2,161	9	8,863	1	7,672	4	9,037	0	4,017
Poland and Danzig	4/ 80	4/ 46,045	0	40,646	0	48,300	3/	3/	3/	3/
Portugal	2,188	3,377	815	13,730	1,279	4,486	1,748	2,501	6,422	1,172
Rumania	600	1,334	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Spain	7/ 2,195	12,236	44	5,575	0	11,646	0	3,366	1,693	5,202
Sweden	427	16,885	1,400	31,977	446	26,276	302	27,217	0	22,705
Switzerland	271	17,234	501	30,392	303	20,767	270	16,604	380	21,330
United Kingdom	26,072	628,893	25,701	499,643	21,836	556,883	31,435	713,178	44,515	628,550
Yugoslavia	1,143	8,179	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total	215,984	1,800,677	117,990	1,763,182	104,746	1,662,173	113,814	1,835,218	159,865	1,767,485
U.S.S.R.-(Europe and Asia) 8/	-	67,600	3/	9/ 29,509	3/	9/ 59,621	3/	9/ 55,000	3/	50,000
ASIA										
Cyprus	1,226	0	11	0	34	0	28	0	3/	3/
Iran	12,890	0	5,671	1,086	992	2/	2,291	0	16,466	0
Iraq	13,651	0	6,160	0	15,954	0	9,008	0	12,896	0
Lebanon	10/	10/	10/	10/	8,762	0	3/	3/	4,372	3,770
Israel	-	-	505	980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	4/ 5,787	386	8.031	0	6,612	0	3/	3/	15,920	4,852
Turkey	17,639	1,182	1,739	11,905	1,059	8,658	397	9,337	13,451	5,697
China	23,608	0	3,507	0	8,476	0	3/	3/	3/	3/
India	49,016	12,900	25,951	11,789	30,500	14,537	27,363	11,784	30,000	3/
Japan	0	188,257	0	2,778	0	22,266	0	41,035	0	75,422
Pakistan	11/	11/	11/	11/	25,227	0	23,714	0	33,687	0
Total	123,817	202,725	51,575	28,538	101,101	45,461	62,791	62,156	131,678	89,741
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	305,725	80	376,394	0	418,202	0	211,262	0	327,976	0
Boliva	0	166	0	1,726	0	1,455	0	1,577	3/	3/
Brazil	10,151	3,783	9,325	6,909	15,631	2,478	5,406	4,169	2,321	5,000
Chile	23,335	769	13,150	2,109	16,512	2,171	12,906	1,215	18,258	2,266
Colombia	36	59	1	1,874	0	2,158	0	2,384	0	538
Ecuador	132	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Falkland Islands	4,034	0	3,340	0	3,364	0	3/	3/	3/	3/
Peru	5,130	0	972	22	544	11	1,671	0	6,821	0
Uruguay	105,478	0	148,541	0	120,971	0	106,647	0	215,967	0
Total	454,035	4,798	551,723	12,640	575,224	8,273	337,892	9,345	571,343	7,804
AFRICA										
Algeria	12,822	0	192	7,520	198	7,912	264	1,947	2,978	644
Egyptian Sudan	3/	3/	42	33	20	22	3/	3/	3/	3/
Kenya and Uganda	3/	3/	909	00	894	0	1,027	474	3/	3/
Egypt	4,489	0	1,646	1,369	974	1,616	329	1,739	534	1,153
French Morocco	10,036	0	2,590	5,261	3/	3/	882	1,984	13,227	110
Tunisia	4/ 3,241	0	0	230	0	306	3/	3/	22	0
Union of South Africa	228,555	0	220,400	0	225,300	0	201,479	0	196,915	0
Total	259,143	0	225,788	14,413	227,400	9,863	205,631	6,144	213,676	1,907
OCEANIA										
Australia	821,740	0	948,000	0	1,054,000	0	1,162,000	0	1,116,462	0
New Zealand	273,618	0	385,000	0	416,000	0	412,000	0	392,814	0
Total	1,095,358	0	1,333,000	0	1,470,000	0	1,574,000	0	1,509,276	0
World Total	2,154,962	2,321,662	2,295,927	2,540,761	2,484,507	2,592,463	2,316,338	2,447,970	2,595,891	2,636,715

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Four years average 1935-38. 5/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in Germany Statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 6/ Imports for western Germany commencing September 1947. 7/ Two-year average. 8/ Present Territory. 9/ Based on exports from primary sources. 10/ Included in Syria. 11/ Included in India.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers and other information. —July, 1951.

Table 23. Australia: Wool production and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50.

Season beginning July 1	Production 1/	Exports by destination 2/				
		U. S.	U. K.	Continental Europe	Other	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Av. 1934-1938	995	26	321	341	139	827
1939/40	1,128	17	592	188	65	862
1940/41	1,142	279	184	3/	74	537
1941/42	1,167	558	223	0	35	816
1942/43	1,151	348	184	0	25	557
1943/44	1,169	262	221	0	26	509
1944/45	1,016	260	281	0	21	562
1945/46	936	313	256	177	29	775
1946/47	977	330	248	560	58	1,196
1947/48	973	124	349	387	61	921
1948/49	1,033	75	410	516	120	1,121
1949/50	1,100	130	448	496	137	1,211
1950/51	1,150	177	318	398	132	1,025

1/ Grease basis

2/ Actual weight

3/ Small amount included with "other countries"

Table 24.- New Zealand: Wool production and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50.

Season beginning July 1	Production 1/	Exports by destination 2/					
		U. S.	Canada	U. K.	Europe	Other	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Av. 1934-38	299	15	10	164	47	38	274
1939-40	310	3/ 14	3/ 8	3/155	3/74	3/26	3/277
1940-51	332	3	29	145	2	20	199
1941-42	345	14	43	111	0	37	205
1942-43	340	15	6	92	0	96	209
1943-44	330	27	27	185	0	5	244
1944-45	372	33	12	72	0	6	123
1945-46	365	67	20	158	43	8	296
1946-47	367	65	26	194	117	11	413
1947-48	362	20	12	243	120	33	428
1948-49	367	24	16	205	148	35	428
1949-50	390	51	11	210	111	28	411
1950-51	390	43	10	134	80	15	282

1/ Grease basis

2/ Actual weight

3/ Calendar year 1939. Seasonal data not available by countries.

Table 25.- Union of South Africa: Wool production and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50.

Season beginning July 1	Production 1/	Exports by destination 2/				
		U. S.	U. K.	Continental Europe	Other	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Av. 1934-38	239	2	44	157	28	231
1939-40	246	37	40	79	25	181
1940-41	270	29	24	66	7	60
1941-42	258	199	82	2	5	288
1942-43	246	38	61	---	1	100
1943-44	240	20	28	---	4	52
1944-45	218	19	46	22	3	90
1945-46	210	146	17	114	7	284
1946-47	210	63	45	267	4	379
1947-48	205	31	60	131	9	231
1948-49	219	16	63	135	6	220
1949/50	218	24	58	88	9	179
1950-51	220	39	55	97	6	197

1/ Grease basis

2/ Actual weight

Table 26. Argentina: Wool production and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50.

Season beginning Oct. 1	Production 1/	Exports by destination 2/			
		U. S.	Continental Europe	Other	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Av. 1934-1938	370	53	155	98	306
1939-40	443	137	99	46	282
1940-41	474	349	9	60	418
1941-42	494	220	6	17	243
1942-43	510	153	9	16	178
1943-44	515	199	9	17	225
1944-45	505	199	51	16	266
1945-46	505	356	133	27	516
1946-47	515	173	133	40	346
1947-48	475	302	146	24	472
1948-49	419	103	63	12	178
1949-50	420	237	120	9	366
1950-51	440	87	67	26	180

1/ Total production including carpet, grease basis.

2/ Actual weight.

Table 27. Uruguay: Wool production and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50.

Season beginning Oct. 1	Production 1/	Exports by destination 2/			
		U. S.	Continental Europe	Other	Total
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Av. 1934-1938	118	15	72	28	115
1939-40	134	37	62	7	106
1940-41	139	120	10	15	145
1941-42	117	43	13	2	58
1942-43	124	98	6	1	105
1943-44	148	100	8	2	110
1944-45	157	174	29	1	204
1945-46	175	88	43	14	145
1946-47	176	67	65	5	137
1947-48	159	100	49	6	155
1948-49	148	67	54	4	125
1949-50	159	121	51	7	179
1950-51	165	124	31	7	162

1/ Grease basis

2/ Actual weight

Table 28.- Wool production in five principal exporting countries, greasy basis, average 1934-38, annual 1941, 1945-50.

Country	1934-35 - 1938-39				1941-42				1945-46				1946-47			
	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	819	176	-	995	951	216	-	1,167	722	214	-	936	675	302	-	977
New Zealand	8	292	-	300	8	337	-	345	8	357	-	365	8	359	-	367
South Africa	254	-	7	261	250	-	19	269	197	-	20	217	201	-	20	221
Argentina	51	194	131	376	65	266	166	497	70	241	156	467	82	247	164	493
Uruguay	15	99	-	114	18	99	-	117	23	152	-	175	30	144	-	174
Total	1,147	761	138	2,046	1,292	918	185	2,395	1,020	964	176	2,180	996	1,052	184	2,232

Country	1947-48				1948-49				1949-50				1950-51			
	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	706	267	-	973	765	266	-	1,031	874	291	-	1,165	893	297	-	1,190
New Zealand	11	351	-	362	12	355	-	367	12	378	-	390	11	361	-	372
South Africa	196	-	19	215	206	-	21	227	203	-	22	225	198	-	22	220
Argentina	83	247	165	495	77	230	153	460	80	237	158	475	80	240	160	480
Uruguay	26	124	-	150	27	128	-	155	27	128	-	155	27	128	-	155
Total	1,022	989	184	2,195	1,087	979	174	2,240	1,196	1,034	180	2,410	1,209	1,026	182	2,417

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee

Table 29.- Wool production in principal importing countries, greasy basis, average 1934-38, annual 1941, 1945-50

Country	1934-38				1941-42				1945-46				1946-47			
	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United Kingdom	-	111	-	111	-	99	-	99	-	89	-	89	-	93	-	93
United States	226	225	-	451	238	237	-	475	201	201	-	402	181	181	-	362
France	8	45	-	53	5	33	-	38	4	30	-	34	4	29	-	33
Italy	-	31	-	31	-	33	-	33	-	27	-	27	-	27	-	27
Belgium	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Germany	12	27	-	39	14	27	-	41	7	13	-	20	8	15	-	23
Soviet Union	-	146	73	219	-	234	116	350	-	153	77	230	-	158	79	237
Total	246	586	73	905	257	664	116	1,037	212	514	77	803	193	504	79	776

Country	1947-48				1948-49				1949-50				1950-51			
	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United Kingdom	-	74	-	74	-	79	-	79	-	88	-	88	-	90	-	90
United States	165	164	-	329	148	148	-	296	133	132	-	265	134	133	-	267
France	4	30	-	34	4	31	-	35	4	31	-	35	4	31	-	35
Italy	-	30	-	30	-	32	-	32	-	35	-	35	-	35	-	35
Belgium	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Germany	8	15	-	23	8	17	-	25	7	13	-	20	7	14	-	21
Soviet Union	-	167	83	250	-	180	90	270	-	193	97	290	-	207	103	310
Total	177	481	83	741	160	488	90	738	144	493	97	734	145	511	103	759

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee

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